

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen
Pages

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1924—VOL. XVI, NO. 233

FIVE CENTS A COPY

MONITOR PEACE PROPOSAL URGED AT GENEVA PARLEY; DRAFT FAVORED AT INSTITUTE

Conscription of Wealth
Advocated Before Parli-
mentary Union

GENERAL REDUCTION
OF ARMS IS UPHELD

Disarmament Is Called Best
Way to National
Security

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 29.—The twenty-second conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which held its opening sittings in the Swiss House of Parliament at Perne, conducted its concluding session yesterday at Geneva in the hall prepared for the League of Nations' Assembly. The subject of the last few days discussion was disarmament, and in a striking speech John J. McSwain, (D.) Representative from South Carolina, supported the proposal for the conscription of wealth in time of war, advocated by The Christian Science Monitor.

As both Democratic and Republican parties, he said, had by their platforms pledged themselves to enact such legislation it was certain that the plan would be enacted by the next Congress, if not in the next session of the present Congress. He declared that equal service and equal sacrifice and suppression of special profits from war gave the other nations confidence that America would never engage in aggressive warfare.

In a subsequent conversation with The Christian Science Monitor representative, Mr. McSwain acknowledged his sense of obligation to the Monitor for its enthusiastic and able co-operation in the movement to procure this legislation.

Among the resolutions passed today was one expressing the hope that the co-operation begun between the League of Nations and the states in the field of control of the private manufacture and traffic in arms during the past year would result in a universal agreement on the fundamentals of the St. Germain convention, with another commending the demilitarized zones, specifically observing that between the United States and Canada.

A further resolution, while recognizing the need of establishing a feeling of security, considered that "one method and perhaps the most fruitful would be the reduction of armaments."

The Interparliamentary Union is an international organization representing the governments of 30 nations who send their delegates to an annual conference for the discussion of world problems of mutual concern. The purpose is to further universal peace and to study attendant questions that may furnish a basis for a closer understanding between the countries. The Union was established in 1889 by English and French parliamentarians. Last year it held its sessions in Copenhagen.

MILITARISTS GAIN VICTORY IN JAPAN

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Aug. 29.—Although war officials have agreed to permit the army reorganization plan which is mislabeled an army reduction, to pass through the hands of the cabinet, the submission to the Throne, it is understood that the political parties have tacitly agreed to attempt no alteration, save in insignificant details. Thus vanished the possibility of a conflict between the militarists and party leaders. In this structure the militaristic wing won a substantial victory.

The Japanese press generally upholds the plan although the Jiji insists that it should be broadened. The Jiji points out that the former national defense plan was formulated with Russia as the probable enemy, and asks who occupies this position under the new plan. He answers his own question by saying, "In the present state of political conditions in the Far East, Japan need have no enemy considered in our defense question."

The Liberal Osaka Mainichi, while asserting that the plan is not satisfactory, goes on to urge the necessity and advantages of introducing military training in all schools. The Nichi Nichi seizes the opportunity to advocate a reduction of the compulsory service.

LEGION AUXILIARY CONVENTION OPENS

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 29 (Special).—Six hundred delegates representing the department of Massachusetts, American Legion Auxiliary, gathered here today for the opening session of the fifth annual convention of the state organization today. The convention will close tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. O'Brien of Hyde Park and Mrs. Lizzie M. Nye of Swampscott were nominated for president. Other officers nominated were: For vice-presidents, Mrs. George W. Knowlton Jr. of Upton, Miss Anna M. Manion of Waltham, Mrs. Merle D. Graves of Springfield, Mrs. Henry W. E. Cotton of Lexington, and Mrs. Charlotte B. Allen of Mansfield. Chaplains, Mrs. Etta W. Atherton of Stoughton, Mrs. Lottie Kohlstrom of Holden, and Mrs. John Norton of Orient Heights. Secretary, Miss Mary T. Whitaker of Roxbury. Treasurers, Miss Marie A. Gannon of Springfield and Miss May Mahoney of Rockland.

RADICALS DRIVEN FROM FORTRESS

LISBON, Aug. 29.—Radicals and Communists last night attacked St. Georges' Fortress, but were driven off by the soldiers after an exchange of shots.

Nineteen of the assailants, many of them well-known in advanced political circles, were later released.

Williamstown Speakers in
Favor Ending War's Prof-
it as Peace Agency

CLASHING INTERESTS
UNITE IN SUPPORT

Two Debaters Link Plan and
League of Nations as
Vital Partners

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 29.—The peace plan sponsored by The Christian Science Monitor "to take the profit out of war" overshadowed all other subjects in the final round table meeting of the fourth annual session of the Williamstown Institute of Politics today. It provided a basis on which American Army and Navy officers and the internationalists of the institute could enthusiastically unite. It was endorsed by Prof. Sidney Bradshaw Fay, of Smith College, at whose round table on European politics, the discussion arose; by Judge George W. Anderson of the United States Circuit Court, Boston, who explained the plan; by Rear-Admiral H. P. Huse, of the University of Vermont and others of the 50 lecturers, professors, diplomats and lawyers present.

From the outset of the present session of the Williamstown Institute there have been two more or less conflicting classes of opinion represented among members. On the one side are the "internationalists," on the other those who have primarily stressed preparedness as the first plank in an American world policy. At one time or another the clashes of these two types of opinion have broken out at these sessions in vigorous and at times spectacular debates.

Clashing Interests United
Today, on what, oddly enough, was the last day of the Institute, the breach was closed. From every point of view and each class of opinion, the Monitor peace plan—which it was pointed out has been endorsed by both major political parties, as well as the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor, received unqualified support.

Professor Fay led up to the discussion with a description of other plans proposed for bringing peace. He gave unqualified endorsement to the League of Nations. Then to disarmament he called upon Judge Anderson, who recalled that he had been forward last November "to take the profit out of war" by conscription of national resources as well as men," he called upon Judge Anderson of Boston to give the legal side of the case.

"It is desirable that the constitutional amendment should be adopted," said Judge Anderson. He had no doubt of the power of Congress to make a statement of the levy in case of war, but he thought an amendment itself "would have a very considerable effect in preventing war."

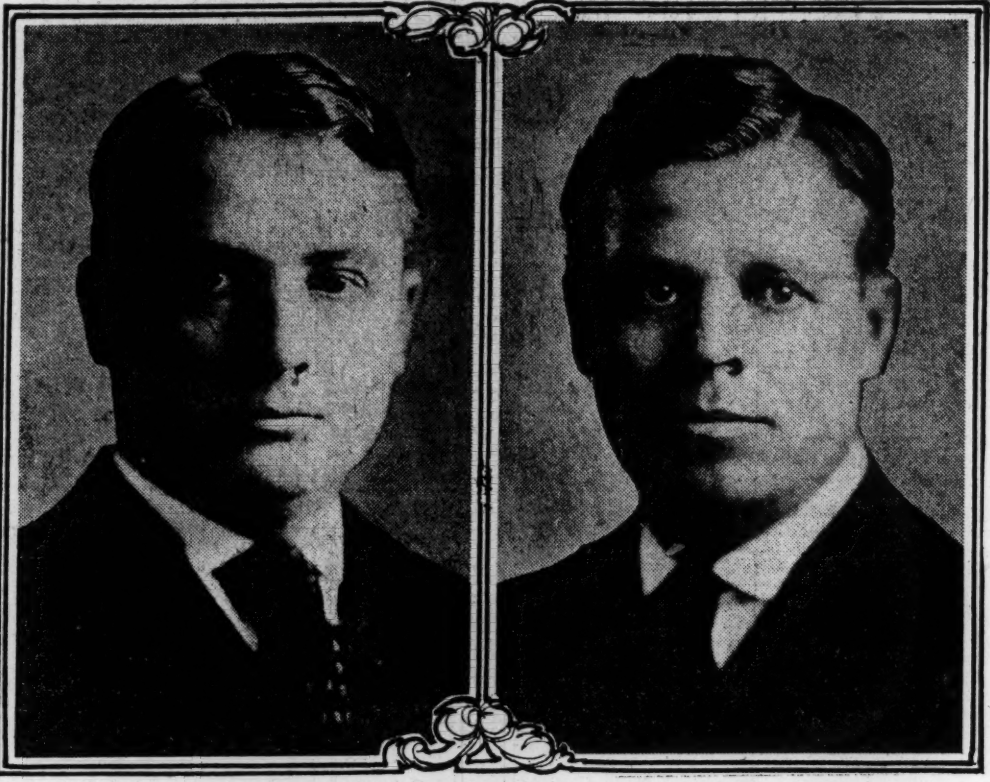
Wars have hitherto been profitable, he said. He brought vigorous applause from the whole audience when he declared that there is nothing that so sobers a flag-waving "patriot" as the payment of something out of his pocket, instead of out of his neighbor's pocket.

Admiral Speaks for Peace

At this point Admiral Huse asked to speak. In the past, at this Institute, the motion of an admiral or army officer to make a statement, particularly after any proposal for world peace, has been looked upon as a signal for "fireworks." The round table held its breath. When the admiral said he would not be "controversial" there was a laugh, but the audience was not convinced. And then Admiral Huse launched into what was not an attack, but

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Brothers Take a Commanding Place in Railroading



LEFT TO RIGHT: O. P. AND M. J. VAN SWERINGEN
Heads of the Giant New Nickel Plate System Now Officially Announced

NICKEL PLATE MERGER SURE AS PERE MARQUETTE RATIFIES

Combined System to Be Third Largest in East
—Van Sweringen Interests Complete Plans

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP).—Completion of the \$150,000,000 "Nickel Plate" railroad merger, engineered by O. P. & M. J. Van Sweringen of Cleveland, was assured yesterday when directors of the Pere Marquette Railway Company ratified a proposal to enter the new system with four other roads, which already had approved the plan.

Lines of the Pere Marquette will be linked with those of the present "Nickel Plate," Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio and Hocking Valley, in one of the greatest consolidations in railroad history, creating a new Eastern Trunk Line with more than 14,000 miles of track.

Machinery to obtain the approval of stockholders and authorization of the interstate commerce commission will be set in motion before the end of the week.

Second Major Consolidation

The action of the directors of the "Nickel Plate," Chesapeake & Ohio, Hocking Valley, Erie and Pere Marquette in approving the Van Sweringen proposal for the unified control and operation of these roads paves the way for the second major consolidation since passage of the Transportation Act of 1920. It is the first grouping to approach the size and scope of some of the larger systems contemplated in the broad recommendations of the Transportation Act for railway reorganizations. The new system, which will be promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This grouping, which is voluntary on the part of all five carriers, represents the third largest system in the east. With more than 9000 miles of track, it ranks next in size to the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads. Properties embracing more than 14,000 miles of tracks and siding are included, while the actual investment in road and equipment exceeds \$1,081,000,000.

Large System Outlined
The present "Nickel Plate," itself a consolidation of five lines, can be merged by the Van Sweringen interests last year, is the nucleus for a new system, which provides three arteries in the country's main sweep of traffic from western gateways, besides an outlet to the Port of New York and routes giving direct access

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

TRAFFIC ROUTE NOT TRUCK LINE

General Use of Old Boston-
Worcester Turnpike Plan
of Highway Board

A route for general traffic and not, as had been rumored, for truck traffic only, is projected by the Highways Division of the Public Works Department, over the old Boston-Worcester turnpike, through Newton, Wellesley, South Framingham and Natick, William F. Williams, Commissioner of the Public Works Department, told protesting witnesses at a hearing in the East Cambridge courthouse this morning.

Surveys to prepare for making it a thoroughfare are now proceeding on the old turnpike paralleling the line of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway, Commissioner Williams said. However, he assured the witnesses that there was no intention, as had been rumored, of making this road a route for motor trucks from Boston to New York on intermediate points. The commission does not have the authority to restrict traffic over any road to any one type or types of vehicles, he said.

Protests were aroused by erroneous reports that the commission was preparing to convert Boylston Street in the Newtons, into a truck route. This intention the Commissioner disavowed, saying that the work established a traffic route paralleling the present main road through Weston, Weyland and Marlboro.

A number of people from Newton, North Falls and Newton Highlands were present to protest against the supposed intention of the commission. They took advantage of the hearing to make protests with regard to the annoyance caused to residents along the roads by the heavy automobile and truck traffic along Boylston Street, as well as the electric freight service of the Boston & Worcester.

Most of the protests came from residents on or near the hill at Eliot Heights, where passing trucks and trains caused the most noise while negotiating the steep grade.

In his opening remarks Commissioner Williams urged the adoption by the town authorities of a uniform system of street lights, red only for stop, yellow for warning, and green for safety. He advised care in locating wayside stands and filling stations, urging that the latter be placed in the open country, away from the town grounds for all automobiles filling at the station, and that stands and filling stations alike be kept from all locations where cars could not be stopped or withdrawn from the street without obstructing the highway.

Other members of the Commission highway division, attending the hearing, were James W. Synan of Pittsfield, and Frank E. Lyman of Easthampton.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

BRITAIN'S HEIR LANDS IN U. S. FOR VACATION

Prince of Wales to View
Polo Games—Will Be
White House Guest

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The Prince of Wales is visiting the United States, according to the style book of diplomacy, as "a member of the British royal family on vacation," and though it cannot be said that the arrangements for his sojourn make his trip an entirely private one, he arrived today on the most informal visit ever paid to the United States by British royalty.

He is here primarily to see the Anglo-American polo matches for the international cup at Meadowbrook while en route to a holiday on his ranch in Alberta. When he left the Berengaria this afternoon a private yacht took him to Glen Cove, on the north shore of Long Island, where he is to make his home until he departs in 16 days for Canada.

Tomorrow morning, according to arrangements now completed, he will come to the Pennsylvania station and will board a private train to Washington, there to pay what will be for the moment his formal respects to President Coolidge and to take luncheon at the White House. After the brief formality of a reception in the afternoon he will return to New York and depart immediately for Long Island the same evening.

Long Island Home

A similar informality is to be observed during his fortnight's stay at Syosset, where he is to have the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, an extremely comfortable American country house in the midst of what is called the rail fence country and facing rolling southernly downs aflame with goldenrod. It is to be entirely at his disposal to live in and to entertain in, as his generous host and hostess are in Europe.

His immediate host and hostess are Maj. and Mrs. Henry B. Winthrop, who live near by at Westbury. Major Winthrop was assistant military attaché at the American Embassy in London during the war and is one of the Prince's closest American friends. He is also president of the Piping Rock Club, and will preside at the dinner to be given at the club to the polo teams on the evening following the first game, which is so far the high point of the festivities surrounding the polo matches.

President Coolidge some time ago appointed Maj. Oscar N. Solbert, his own junior military aide, to be the Prince's honorary "camp while here. This is another choice which will help the Prince make the most of his holiday, as Major Solbert, for five years military attaché in London, is another of his intimate American acquaintances. The third most taken over the entire league of the Piping Rock Club, and will preside at the dinner to be given at the club to the polo teams on the evening following the first game, which is so far the high point of the festivities surrounding the polo matches.

International Polo Matches

The polo matches are to be held on Sept. 3, 10, and 13, weather permitting, and the Prince is eager to see their outcome; but if a third match is necessary and then has to be postponed he will not be able to remain to see it, as his time in Canada is already crammed with the semi-formal type of engagements he is least inclined to miss.

The Prince's party includes Brig.-Gen. Gerald F. Trotter, his personal equerry formerly commander of the British Military Mission in America in 1917-18, Maj. Edward Cecil Lascelles, brother of Viscount Lascelles, husband of Princess Mary, H. G. Clouston, counselor to the British Embassy in Washington, Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten, Mrs. Richard Norton, and Col. Edward Dudley Metcalfe, the equerry of the Prince's suite, who has already been here for fortnight competing the arrangements for his reception. Other guests of Major and Mrs. Winthrop during the Prince's stay will be the British Ambassador, Sir Esmé Howard, and Lady Howard, who have come in the British summer embassy at Manchester, Mass.

The change made in the arrangements of the Prince's trip whereby he is not traveling as Baron Renfrew, the incognito originally planned,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Italy May Annex the Dodecanese

Foothold Sought in Eastern
Mediterranean by Rome
Government

By Special Cable

ROME, Aug. 29.—According to the Giornale d'Italia, it is probable that Italy will annex shortly the 12 islands forming the Dodecanese. The

Special from Monitor Bureau

Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns that the event is likely to happen on Sept. 20, which is a national holiday in Italy.

While there is no official confirmation or denial of these reports it is evident that the Italian press is devoting a great deal of attention to this question and the same Giornale d'Italia says the Dodecanese will form the seventy-sixth province of Italy. By securing a permanent foothold in the eastern Mediterranean Italy hopes to increase its prestige and develop its trade relations with the Near East.

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ELECTION DRIVE FIRST MOVE OF NEW DRY CHIEF

Dr. F. Scott McBride to
Expand Activities of
Anti-Saloon League

WESTERVILLE, O., Aug. 29 (Special).—The new regime at national headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League of America attendant upon the coming of Dr. F. Scott McBride will be completely established here next week when the new general superintendent formally enters upon his administration.

Dr. McBride's policy of expansion is evident in the fact that he and his immediate associates, Dr. Howard H. Russell and Dr. E. J. Moore, have taken over the entire league office building, heretofore shared with Milo G. Keiser, manager of the lecture bureau and field forces, who has gone to the offices of the league's publishing interests.

In the office buildings and publishing plant have been made, it is said, by Harry B. Sowers, for the purpose of increasing efficiency and expansion of the work of the Anti-Saloon League and the World League Against Alcoholism.

Have Working Library

An interesting part of the program includes the removal of the encyclopedia department, under charge of Dr. Albert Porter, to the residence of the late Dr. P. A. Baker, the last general superintendent. Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League, will use a portion of the Baker residence as a place for the writing of books and pamphlets. It is revealed that the dry organizations have come into the possession of the Baker residence, to be used as a working library.

According to dry leaders and officials here, renewed and increased activities along the lines of law enforcement and political efforts for America and prohibition for the remainder of the world are planned. Mr. Keiser is sending out his corps of speakers again. These include Col. Dan Morgan Smith, Rev. George W. Morrow, Dr. Lewis Albert Banks and W. E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson. The last named, now in Cairo, Egypt, is expected to return to America in time to begin a speaking itinerary Oct. 6. Most of the addresses delivered by Mr. Keiser's speakers, it is indicated, will be in the interest of world prohibition. Mr. Johnson will devote his addresses largely to conditions in the Orient, and will try to convince American audiences that the Far East is ready and anxious for the abolition of the liquor traffic.

Outlook Held Promising

The immediate task that confronts Dr. McBride and his regime is the fall campaign. The issue so far as candidates for the Presidency is concerned is simple. Drys are satisfied, it is asserted, with either Coolidge and Dawes, or Davis and Bryan. The candidacy of La Follette is believed and held to be, in a sense, the candidacy of the wet, but too much importance is not attached to it. It is in both houses of Congress, in the gubernatorial and judicial fields and in state legislative centers that the interest of the Anti-Saloon League centers.

Leaders of the organization express no fear that the wets will be able ever to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment or seriously weaken the Volstead Act. The only thing they fear is nullification of prohibition through official neglect, and through civic indifference.

REICHSTAG GIVES APPROVAL TO DAWES PLAN

German Deputies Vote 314
to 127 for Bill to Put
Agreement Into Effect

NATIONALISTS
FAVOR MEASURE

Banking and Industrial De-
benture Bills Also Get
Necessary Majority

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The Dawes legislation was adopted in the Reichstag this afternoon by a great majority. At least 40 Pan-Germans supported the railway bill, mainly because of the threat of elections.

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (AP).—The German Reichstag today accepted the Dawes reparations agreement concluded at the recent London Conference, by adopting a vote of 314 to 127, the necessary two-thirds majority, the railway bill to put into effect the provisions of the London Agreement.

Up until 10 minutes before the vote was taken on the all-important railway bill, the outcome of today's voting on the London Agreement had been wholly conjectured by persons in well-informed circles had learned early in the day of a peace pact which was said to have been concluded between the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann and the Nationalists.

The Nationalists, however, voted against the banking bill, another of the Dawes measures, which, nevertheless, was adopted by a vote of 296 to 172, a two-thirds vote being unnecessary. The Industrial Debenture Bill, the third of those provided under the Dawes plan, also was adopted by the necessary majority.

Before the voting took place the Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, made a final appeal for acceptance of the pact, and suggested that the resolutions which the Nationalists had submitted yesterday should be considered by the Reichstag tomorrow to support them.

Germans Try to Overcome
Conservatives' Opposition

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Final voting on the Dawes legislation is expected late today, and meanwhile there has been a meeting of the leaders of the Conservative and German People's Party, with a view to trying to overcome the opposition of the former, which remained unaltered, despite negotiations which were carried on far into last night. Dr. Wilhelm Marx, the Chancellor, may be called into conference as a last resort, in the hope of effecting an agreement. In this meeting the possibilities of a compromise between the six Conservative resolutions and three resolutions introduced by the German People's Party into the Reichstag once more will be discussed.

The six Conservative resolutions for qualification of the Dawes legislation are:

1. That the Dawes bills should not come into force until the Government has obtained binding promises that all territory occupied outside of the Versailles Treaty will be evacuated by Jan. 10 next year, the date of the proposed evacuation of Cologne by British troops.
2. That the Dawes legislation should not come into force until the Government has solemnly declared that Germany is not responsible for the evacuation of the Ruhr.
3. That the Government should demand that execution of the Dawes scheme be controlled by a court of arbitration.
4. That the Government should obtain in the course of the next two years a reduction of German reparations under the Dawes scheme.
5. Germany's ability to pay should be based on the results of the three resolutions introduced by the German People's Party are:
1. The Government should try to obtain evacuation of the Ruhr as soon as possible.
2. Evacuation of the Cologne zone by Jan. 10.
3. That the rights of Rhinelanders should not be limited by the occupying forces.

If a combination of these resolutions is reached the Conservatives may support the Dawes legislation, especially since the German People's Party promised them yesterday to do its best to enable them to enter the Cabinet. The Conservatives are following the methods of the business man who increases his demands in order to obtain as much as possible.

Already Count Kanitz, Minister of Food, who is a member of the Conservative Party, declared that 27 members are willing to vote for the Dawes legislation. But this is not enough, since there are about 35 votes missing to make up the two-thirds majority. If one bases one's calculation on the results of the voting at the end of the second reading, Should the Conservatives permit 35 of their members to vote for the legislation, the Social Democrats, who meantime have become weary of the endless bickering, are liable to send enough members of their party out of the hall to destroy the necessary quorum.

In that case a two-thirds majority would not be reached and the house would be dissolved. The Conservatives then would have a most difficult stand in the elections, since a large part of their members voted for the Dawes bills. By doing this the Social Democrats hope to prevent the Conservatives from riding into power.

World News in Brief

Bochum (AP).—Ability to determine the exact location of coal and oil underground by means of an improved seismograph, registering detonations of a charge laid in the earth, was reported by Dutch newspaper reports the invention was tried out successfully in Holland. Dr. Mintrop now is traveling in the United States.

Chicago—Prince Vallabhakara of Siam, and five native companions have arrived from Siam to pursue their studies in the United States.

Amnapala, Honduras.—The United States Government has established neutral zones in Atlantic and Pacific ports of Honduras, and it is reported will not permit fighting between the rebels and the Government's forces in these ports. It also has forbidden the landing of armed forces of the Government or the rebels.

Dayton, O.—McCook field officials are informed that Dayton will become the permanent home of the ZR-3, the world's largest dirigible. In the plans for the dirigible the Dayton aviation has been made for the giant craft which has just been completed in Germany.

Minneapolis, Minn. (AP).—More post-office employees than ever gathered before in one assembly are expected here when the annual conventions of postal supervisors and clerks meet Sept. 9 to be followed by the convention of the National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers.

State College, Pa.—The appointment of Dr. Gerald L. Wendt, director of research for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, as dean of the school of chemistry and physics at Pennsylvania State College, is announced. Dr. Wendt, a graduate of Harvard, will assume his new duties next month.

Moscow (AP).—According to Leon Trotsky's Communist Party War, the present strength of the Bolshevik army and navy is just under 600,000. The leader of the Red Army denied a statement made by the British War Secretary that Russia now has a permanent army of 1,300,000.

Paris (AP).—A member of the French Chamber of Deputies may change his vote on a given question any time during the following six months. This is called "rectification." Most of the changes are due to the custom of voting by proxy. Only when a roll call is ordered must the members vote in person. Abuses have arisen. Hence it is now proposed to cut the period during which changes may be made from six months to three days.

St. Paul, Minn. (AP).—Four convention halls which will house the national gatherings of the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary and the Forty and Eight, to be held here Sept. 15 to 19, will have accommodations for nearly 20,000 delegates, according to Judge Royal A. Stone, general convention chairman.

Akron, O.—Lighter-than-air craft will replace ocean vessels as passenger carriers and "countless other improvements are waiting to be made that must be made by the coming generation whose teaching is in their hands," W. H. Lewis, president of George Washington University, declared in an address here.

Berlin (AP).—Tourists' field glasses are military equipment and dangerous to Russia's safety when owned by foreigners, in the opinion of Soviet customs officials. Their importation is forbidden and consequently they are seized at the border, is the report of a German citizen, recently returned from Russia.

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Chile's President Assumes Tacna-Arica Responsibility

Don Arturo Says Reaction Will Be Against Him If Coolidge Decides in Favor of Peru

By WALLACE THOMPSON
SANTIAGO, Chile, July 29.—"Should the award of President Coolidge in the question of Tacna-Arica be against Chile, as I can hardly conceive that it can be, the result would be a reaction against me personally and against no one else. And yet I know that whatever the national result, whatever the personal outcome, my bringing the question to a decision was and will have been the greatest service I could ever do for Chile."

So spoke President Arturo Alessandri, the vivid and interesting chief executive of this country, in a formal interview with Mr. Coolidge. I brought about the arbitration of the Tacna-Arica question against the opposition of the leaders of every political party, including all the three chief parties of my own Government. I carried the issue through by appealing above the parties and above the Government, to the people of Chile. The Chamber of Deputies, closer to the public than the Senate, voted to submit the question to the arbitration of the President of the United States. The Senate refused to concur, and I went again to the Deputies, who passed the bill by two-thirds majority over the opposition of the Senate (such is the Constitution of Chile, that each House may override the opposition of the other by a two-thirds majority). So in the minds of every Chilean I alone am responsible for the submission of the Tacna-Arica question. The country was with me, but it will not be with me as I well knew then, if the decision goes against Chile.

Treaty of Ancon
Always Chile has held that the machinery for the settlement of the territoriality of the provinces which lie between Peru and Chile rests in the Treaty of Ancon, which gave those provinces into the keeping of Chile for 10 years, after which a plebiscite could be held. Chile has never considered the submission of the question to arbitration, holding that unnecessary and unjust. Indeed, previously to my presidency, any executive who would have suggested submitting Tacna-Arica to arbitration would have been thrown out of office. Chile has a public mind, and I believe that I can say that the present era of good feeling—as you must have felt and must feel on your visit here—is the result of my own single effort as much as of any one else. I believe that the present era of good feeling—as you must have felt and must feel on your visit here—is the result of my own single effort as much as of any one else. I believe that the present era of good feeling—as you must have felt and must feel on your visit here—is the result of my own single effort as much as of any one else.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

LONG locomotive runs are receiving more attention as the economies resulting from such performances are shown to the operating officials. Not only is there a visible saving in the less frequent turning of the engines at terminals, where fires must be cleaned and ashes removed, but in the actual road performance, time is saved to trains by a less frequent changing of power.

The longest regularly scheduled engine run in America, and that presumably means in the world, is on the Southern Pacific, on which road locomotives on passenger trains are run without change between Los Angeles and El Paso, 315 miles, practically a 24-hour run, with grades ranging from 202 feet below sea level (at Salton, Calif.) to 4613 feet above sea level (at Dragoon, Ariz.).

Fourteen-car trains are pulled by the mountain-type (4-8-2) engines on this run, the grades often exceeding 1 per cent, and the 300 miles between El Paso and Tucson, Ariz., presenting a succession of grades both east and westward. It is not known how many engine crews handle a train on a long engine run, but at least two, and possibly four engineers and firemen, run the same engine.

Studies indicating the extent to which other railroads are pursuing the practice of long engine runs are of interest. The Missouri-Kansas-Texas operates long engine runs between Parsons, Kan., and San Antonio, Tex., 675 miles.

The Union Pacific uses the same power between Omaha and Denver, 440 miles. The Southern Pacific, on its "overland route," operates engines between Ogden and Sparks, Nev., 536 miles, where the grades of considerable length are encountered.

No railroad in the east can compare with the western ones in these performances of passenger engines. In freight service, while the Southern Pacific again leads, the Baltimore & Ohio has runs of 275 miles with one engine.

Despite the 50 per cent surcharge on Pullman berths and seats, the volume of travel in sleeping and parlor cars is greater this summer than it ever has been before. The contentions of the Commercial Travelers' Association that the surcharge has had a deterrent effect upon Pullman travel is entirely refuted by the fact that the demands for space are greater than the Pullman Company can meet.

"Crack" trains are leaving New York without enough cars. Passengers are riding in coaches in all parts of the east at least, due to the inability to provide enough Pullmans. A railroad man recently observed, and with apparent justification, that the surcharge were 100 per cent, we would still be unable to meet the demand."

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Explorers Establish a Shore Base for Flying Unit



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Blaze of Arctic Midnight Sun Aids Explorers' Preparations

Seaplane, Down With Broken Piston, Drifts Rapidly to Open Sea, but Is Rescued by Norwegians

class interurban service (electrified) between Chicago and Milwaukee and intermediate points, has forestalled the activities of bus operators in the territory by placing in service a fleet of motor buses of its own.

These buses not only parallel the railway lines (although by going through the centers of the towns they obtain traffic which the railway would not get) but they are being utilized as feeders for the company's main line.

The popularity of the buses has led to the inauguration of bus routes to resorts adjacent to the North Shore line also.

The New Jersey Central operates two through trains daily from New York to Atlantic City with parlor cars and dining cars also on its Saturday 11:45 a. m. special.

Reserve Pullman space everywhere as far ahead as possible!

MALABAR OPPOSES SOCIAL DISTINCTIONS WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence).—In Malabar the depressed classes suffer not only from social wrongs, but are said to experience disabilities in transacting business with Government officials, and to remedy this state of affairs, J. A. Thorne, collector of Malabar, has issued a circular to all revenue officers in his district. The circular states:

"On more than one occasion recently instances have come to my notice of Government servants subordinate to me doing their work in circumstances which prevent them from being easily accessible to persons having business with them, who belong to classes suffering under caste disabilities. It is proper that in business of Government all classes should have equal means of access to Government servants. Where this is not the case, an officer's usefulness is hampered, and an unwarrantable slight is inflicted on members of caste, which, whatever their social or religious disabilities, have a right to absolute equality of treatment in the administration of affairs of Government. I trust all officers will see to it that in the discharge of their duty, their arrangements are such as to permit their being readily accessible to all classes of the public, without any distinction whatever. Any neglect of these instructions will be considered a serious dereliction of duties."

Mr. Thorne's circular has been received with considerable satisfaction by the general public.

Reminders of Wellman
In the evening we anchored at the northeast corner of Dane's Island to go ashore and gather timber, the remains of an airship shed set up by Walter Wellman, an American who

lost his life during the expedition. We dropped anchor in the bay, and the motor boat to Deer Island in search of a Sabine gull's nest.

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Librarians of Southwest Hold Session in Santa Fe

Emphasis Placed on Relation of Library to Community and Methods of Improvement

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 29 (Special).—Discussion of cultural and social aspects of the life of the southwest, with emphasis on the relation of the public library to them and framing of plans to better these aspects where necessary, is claiming most of the attention of librarians from six southwestern states and from Mexico, who are here for the second biennial convention of the Southwestern Library Association. Sessions opened yesterday and will continue through today and tomorrow.

The whole period of one of yesterday's afternoon sessions was devoted to this problem, an explanation of which was given by Elizabeth H. West, head of the Texas State Library and president of the Southwestern Library Association, which includes members from Arkansas, Arizona, Louisiana, Mexico, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas. She said:

"We must pay attention to and study the needs of ill-adjusted social groups, and plan the work of the library so as to help these groups find their true place in American life. Our task is to bring them into contact with such books, either in their native tongue or in English, especially adopted to their needs, as will give them intelligent ideas regarding American institutions and the privileges and duties of American citizens. In the southwest there are large groups of non-Caucasian people whom the library can help in somewhat the same fashion to adjust themselves to American conditions."

Cultural Program
Much attention is being given to the program to the art, the natural science, the archaeology, and the literature of the southwest from the point of view of the librarians. The first two were disposed of yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, director of the American School of Archaeology, spoke on "Southwest 1000 Years Ago," and Alice Corbin Henderson, author and editor, gave an address on "Some Aspects of Literature in the Southwest."

Today further nontechnical sessions on the program were: "The Mimbres Valley Culture" (with slides), by Wesley Bradford; "How the Public Library Can Help Natural Science to the People," by Mrs. Maud Durlin Sullivan of El Paso, Tex.; "Art and Art Colonies in the Southwest," by Olive Rush of Santa Fe; and "How the Public Library Can Help the Progress of Art," by Mrs. Mary Bratherton of the public library in Tucson, Ariz.

The quaint folklore and historical glamour of the Southwest will be told of tomorrow morning when J. Frank

Doble of Stillwater, Okla., will relate what is being done to preserve the folk tales of the region. In the afternoon Mrs. Elizabeth Willis De Huff, author of "Tay-Tay's Tales," will tell of a group of Indian stories and Benjamin Reed will give an exposition of what Spain and its culture have contributed to the life of the southwest. "The County Library as an Historical Agency" will be discussed in an open forum.

New Mexico's Organization
This morning the various state library associations held separate conventions to discuss problems indigenous to their own section of the southwest. The New Mexico Library Association, which was formed last February and by five trained librarians, was mainly concerned with erecting a permanent organization and laying plans for a continuous program of library work in the state. The following topics were also discussed: "The Library's Part in the State Educational Program," "Development of Industrial Resources by the Library," and "How to Organize a School Library."

It should be mentioned that there are only three tax-supported public libraries in New Mexico and only eight trained librarians. The election of new officers of the Southwestern Association will take place tomorrow afternoon, as soon as the final resolution is passed upon, and after a discussion of national library days and their use the convention will break up in order to attend a special Spanish dinner with a Spanish musical and dance program. It is believed that a number of the delegates will stay over for the Santa Fe Fiesta, on Sept. 1, 2, and 3, celebrating the founding of the city early in the seventeenth century.

OIL PRODUCTION GAINS
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Domestic crude production increased 850 barrels daily in the week ended Aug. 23, when it averaged 2,077,700 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

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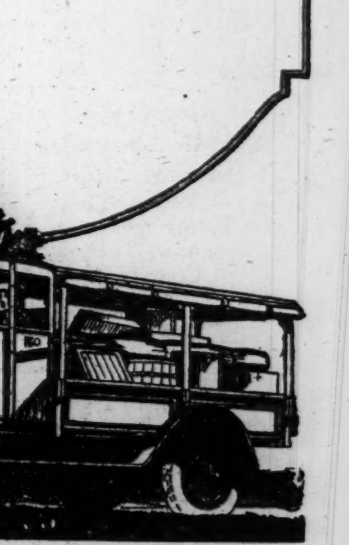
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JUNIOR SUMMER WORK A SUCCESS

Playground Experiment Applied in Four Cities With Excellent Results

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 29 (Special).—Summer playground and outdoor camp work of the Junior Achievement Clubs are nearing a close, and the Eastern States League staff is endeavoring to appraise the results and estimate the probable bearings on future activities. Two notable departures have been made, that of organizing clubs in conjunction with municipal playgrounds, and that of establishing co-operation with the Y. M. C. A. for summer programs.

The playground experiment was applied in this city and in New Britain, Waterbury and Middletown, Conn., with marked success and the Y. M. C. A. partnership arrangement has been given a painstaking test at Camp Hazen, Chester, Conn., through the support of Edward W. Hazen of Haddam, who provided grounds, buildings and equipment requisite. It was the belief of Mr. Hazen, a leader in promoting Y. M. C. A. growth in the Nutmeg State, that the two organizations could work together to mutual advantage and the summer work appears to sustain that conviction.

Twenty-four Junior Achievement clubs were formed at this state Y. M. C. A. camp, and "Ed" Adams, a University of Syracuse student, was engaged to supervise them. Two hundred and seventy-five boys were enrolled in three work projects—woodcraft, leather and pyroxylin. Many ingenious designs were worked out and useful articles produced. Numerous medals have been awarded for excellence, and some boys displayed such interest as to distinguish themselves in all three fields of endeavor. Y. M. C. A. executives are impressed with the promise of this kind of summer work.

Union with municipal playgrounds in forming summer clubs has had a distinct influence in shaping permanent policies of the Junior Achievement Bureau and the reaction upon playground policies also promises to be far-reaching. Where almost the sole stress was previously laid on amusement in ordering programs in many playgrounds, the effect of the new departure has been to give a bent along helpful training and definite purpose lines.

Iveth L. Hobson, director of the Junior Achievement Bureau has worked from a conviction that harm is done and good opportunities lost through over-stressing the pleasure motive in camp and playground activities. The season's efforts go to sustain the idea that an even stronger degree of interest is possible by combining pleasure with usefulness.

Here in Springfield the original plan was to introduce clubs at six playgrounds the first summer, but the innovation was so much of a hit with the municipal recreation heads that ten playgrounds were embraced in the program. Of the total of 84 clubs organized for the summer work, 26 were in Springfield with a membership of 370; 26 in New Britain with 449 enrolled; seven in Middletown with 70 members, one club in Waterbury with 16, and 24 at Camp Hazen with 275 on the rolls.

This special enrollment of 1180 boys and girls has raised the grand total of Junior Achievement Club members to 4483. Many clubs enlisted for the summer will become members of all-the-year-round clubs, and some of them by competing successfully against older club members, will be picked for exhibit and members of Science pavilion at the expositions and fairs to be held in different centers next month.

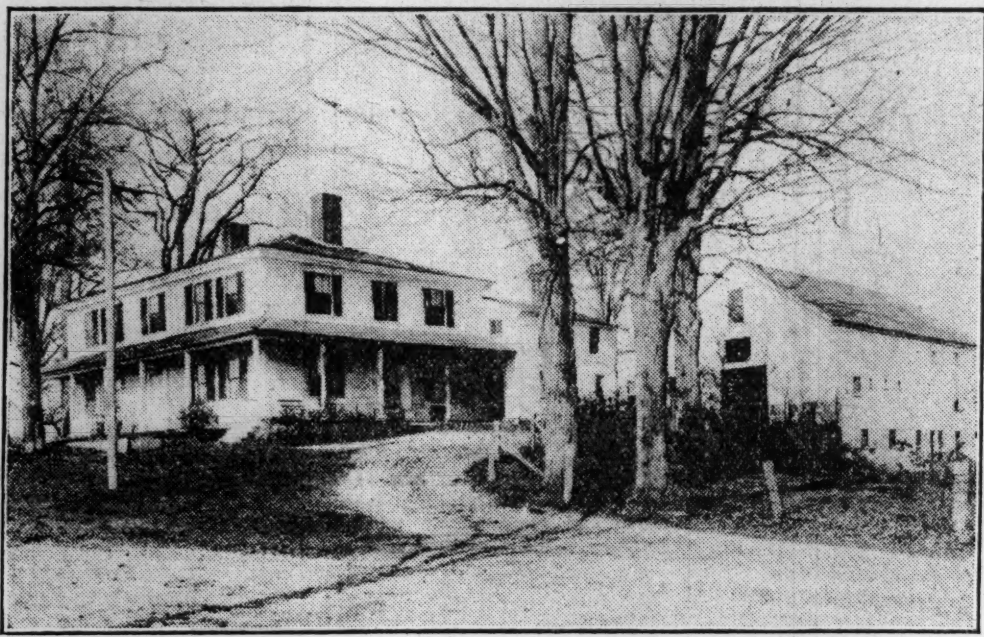
Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Maude A. Stevenson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel C. Perkins, Manchester, N. H.; Mr. Charles A. Nelson, Hartford, Conn.; C. Miner Simmons, New York City; Mrs. Lydia K. Helle, Maplewood, Mo.; David Helle, Maplewood, Mo.; Miss Caroline V. Peble, Maplewood, Mo.; Mrs. Grace M. Hart, Massillon, O.; Mrs. Gertrude Spaulding, Shawnee, Okla.; H. G. Spaulding, Shawnee, Okla.; Mrs. Elizabeth L. Leigh, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Mary S. Gordon, Miami, Fla.; Mrs. Christine Plush, New York City; Mrs. Dora Harvier, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; E. C. Brady, Montclair, N. J.; Hazel Brady, Montclair, N. J.; Robert C. Brady, Cleveland Heights, O.; Vivian C. Matson, Washington, D. C.; Walter T. Matson, Washington, D. C.; Nina Robinson Hebe, Island Falls, Me.; Mrs. Ruth MacDewee, Long Island, N. Y.; Mrs. Grace Sagle Elder, Phoenix, Ariz.; Mrs. Mattie C. Taylor, Phoenix, Ariz.; Mrs. Ella Jensen, Willard, O.; Mrs. Lillian Jensen, Willard, O.; Mrs. Sydney Ingalls, East Lynn, Mass.; Mrs. Marion Melville, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. L. A. Taylor, West Somerville, Mass.; Mrs. Lillian H. Emery, West Somerville, Mass.; Mrs. J. H. Leatherbee, Portland, Conn.

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Franklin Pierce House at Hillsborough, N. H., Before Restoration Work Began.

EDUCATORS SOON TO HOLD INSTITUTE

New England Leaders to Meet at Lake Sunapee

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H., Aug. 29 (Special).—An "Institute of Educational Opinion" will be held at this resort in the first week in October, which is said to be unique among the conferences that have taken place among educators in this country. About 100 participants are expected, and registration will begin Sept. 12 with Dr. A. H. Wilder of the department of education at Boston University.

Ernest W. Butterfield, state commissioner of education in New Hampshire, informs The Christian Science Monitor representative that attendance will be confined to New England educators, and the idea is being patterned after that of the American Institute of Education. There will be no lectures, no paid speakers, and no resolutions. The sole object of the gathering is to draw out expert opinion on such educational topics as "Nationalism versus internationalism," "The Public School versus the Private School," "Tests, Scales and Educational Objectives," "Vocational Education and the Training of Teachers," "Religious Education in the Public Schools," and "The American History Text Book Controversy."

\$600,000 IN STATE ROAD CONTRACTS LET

Rebuilding of 10 stretches of state roads, totaling more than 13 miles at an estimated cost of nearly \$600,000, has been announced by the Department of Public Works, which also has given out the names of companies contracting to do the work. A variety of repairing and resurfacing materials will be used, including reinforced concrete and cement concrete, bituminous macadam and bituminous concrete and waterbound macadam with coal-tar blanket.

The largest pieces of new road are 4½ miles in Holyoke, from Kenilworth to the Easthampton line; 9000 feet in Agawam, from Agawam Bridge to the Connecticut line; and 16,800 feet in Taunton from Taunton to New Bedford as it passes through Freetown.

Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau London, Aug. 29

The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

Mrs. Kasenoff, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Stolzenbach, Sewickley, Pa.; Mrs. Matthews, West Homestead, Pa.; Miss Reynolds, Washington; Mrs. Warwick, Free, South America; S. Streadfield, Jamaica; Mr. and Mrs. Miss Coleman, Melbourne; Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, Geelong, Australia; A. Hegetschweiler, Zurich; W. Ellenberger, Bern; W. Baird, Stewartstown, Ireland; S. Wade, Penarth, Wales; M. Hay, Perth, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart, Aberdeen; Mrs. Thornton, Hull; A. Walker, Hull; Miss Thompson, Blackburn; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Winchester; Miss Firth, Bradford; Mrs. Mitchell, Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Croydon; A. M. Grake, Manchester; Miss Laybourne, Hornsea; Mr. and Miss Louth, Mansfield; Mrs. Mitchell, Mansfield; E. Blagrove, Oxford; A. Halliday, Oxford; A. Turner, Aylesbury; Mr. Farquhar, Bristol; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Chelmsford; Mr. and Mrs. Eccles, Accrington; G. Thorne, Wetherby; Mrs. Langton, Wigton; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Northampton; Miss Schönd, Oldham; Mr. and Miss Hewitt, Oldham; N. Crossley, Stockport; H. Robinson, Ware.

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Franklin Pierce Homestead Restoration Well Under Way

Residence of New Hampshire's Only President Was Erected 120 Years Ago

HILLSBOROUGH, N. H., Aug. 29

(Special).—Restoration of the Franklin Pierce homestead in this town, residence of New Hampshire's only President of the United States, is well under way. The work probably will be completed this fall and dedication ceremonies will follow probably early next year.

The homestead is one of the finest examples of old New England construction remaining in this section of the State. It was built in 1804 by Benjamin Pierce, who was the father of President Pierce and was Governor of New Hampshire for two terms beginning in 1829. In the 129 years of its existence it has suffered many alterations but the architect and workmen are hoping to make the restoration practically a complete one.

On the original home there were no piazzas and these have already been removed in the prosecution of the work. When President Pierce as

a child lived there, the house was surrounded by an old-fashioned garden and this is being built again by Miss Mary Pierce, a grand niece of the president. In the garden will be a summer house and sun dial which were features of the original.

For many years the Pierce homestead was unoccupied until about 10 years ago when Franklin Pierce Carpenter of Manchester bought it for the purpose of restoring it and making of it a public museum. He organized the Franklin Pierce Birthplace Association and improved the property. Last year the association sold it to Haywood M. Kendall of Cleveland, O., a relative of Franklin Pierce, and Mr. Kendall is financing and supervising the present work. The plan is to make the homestead available to the public as a museum, and the power from nearly every unit may be shot over adequate lines to needed points without danger of interruption.

BANK ESSAY PRIZE AWARDS ANNOUNCED

Contest Put on by Boston Real Estate Co-operative

Presentation of \$208 in prizes for essays on co-operative banking in Massachusetts to winners of the contest, announced some months ago by the Real Estate Co-operative Bank of Boston, will take place Wednesday at the bank's office on Water Street where it is hoped that most of the 16 successful entrants will appear to receive their awards. The winners, with one exception, are from the various suburbs of Boston.

The bank put on the competition in an effort to disseminate a wider knowledge of the methods and value of co-operative banking to Massachusetts, and to present an explanation to the public of the system, which is a mutual one by which the depositor is also the shareholder but is limited to an \$8000 equity in the concern. The judges of the essays were: Carl S. Dreyfus, former trustee of the Public Library; Guy A. Ham, president of the Citizens' National Bank; Judge Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission; George W. Coleman, of Babson's Statistical Organization and Joseph C. Allen, member of the State Banking Commission. The prize-winners and the amount of the awards are:

Lawrence A. Peaks, West Newton, \$100; Dorothy L. Daniels, Wellesley Hills, \$50; Edward T. Collier, Roxbury, \$25, and \$5 each to M. Keane and Anna Hooban, Brookline; Norman A. Rugles, Edna A. Thompson and Irving Colpak, all of Dorchester. Honorable mention and nominal prizes of \$1 went to Gertrude Linehan, Roxbury; Irving Eugene Thomas, Somerville; Harry Katzoff, Malden; Meredith Sullivan, Brighton; Lillian A. Hill, Dorchester; Dorthea E. Abbott, West Somerville; Edna F. Dunn, Dorchester; and Ebel P. Trombly, Indian Orchard, Mass.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE MILLS TO START

General Industrial Outlook Said to Be Better Than It Has Been for Year

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 29

(Special).—With the approach of Labor Day, there is a decided turn for the better in the industrial outlook throughout New Hampshire which is in marked contrast to the protracted business depression which has prevailed for months.

POWER EXTENSION WORK PROGRESSES

Major Maine Project to Be Completed in October

OAKLAND, Me., Aug. 29 (Special).—Work is progressing fast on the service extensions of the Central Maine Power Company in Maine this season. The major project of linking the main system with the Lincoln County Light & Power lines will be completed, it is announced, by Oct. 1.

This change, promoted by the big company taking over the smaller means uninterrupted service even in times of drought, the power resources in that territory having been insufficient and irregular in the past.

Another project is the extension of duplicate line all the way into Rockland from Union, where there has been but one line heretofore. This, again, insures steady service, even when one line is out of commission. Last year the association sold it to Haywood M. Kendall of Cleveland, O., a relative of Franklin Pierce, and Mr. Kendall is financing and supervising the present work.

The fourth project is the extension of a line from the Messisquoi station directly into the Fort Halifax station, making this plant's product available in case the trunk line from Waterville to that point is out of commission. These changes make a steady unfolding of plans by the Central Maine Power Company, which power from nearly every unit may be shot over adequate lines to needed points without danger of interruption.

DEFENSE TEST DAY PLANS ANNOUNCED

The Boston program for Defense Test Day, Sept. 12, will include a review of all National Guard troops in Boston by Governor Cox and Mayor Curley, on the parade ground of the Common at 7 p. m., according to an announcement made at the State House today. About 3300 troops will take part in the review, including infantry, coast artillery, field artillery, cavalry, signal troops, anti-aircraft service, air service, and the tank company, the latter parading dismounted without tanks.

A patriotic meeting at the Old South Church is scheduled for noon of Defense Day, at which Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole will preside. The speakers will include: Governor Channing Cox, Mayor James M. Curley, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Maj.-Gen. Andrew W. Brewster, Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Senator, and United States Senators from Massachusetts, and James T. Williams Jr., editor of the Boston Evening Transcript. The public is invited to this meeting.

BOSTON BACK IN SERVICE

The Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., announce that the steamship Boston will take her place on the Boston-New York Line, leaving New York Sunday evening, Aug. 31. This will be good news to the throngs of tourists in demand for many weeks past, and will continue well up to the close of the season. On the Boston and New York the music and dancing are popular features enjoyed by the passengers.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE MILLS TO START

General Industrial Outlook Said to Be Better Than It Has Been for Year

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 29

(Special).—With the approach of Labor Day, there is a decided turn for the better in the industrial outlook throughout New Hampshire which is in marked contrast to the protracted business depression which has prevailed for months.

The seven months' strike of textile workers in Dover is over. The American Woolen Company in that city is operating its Sawyer mills on a satisfactory schedule.

The Nashua mills and Jackson mills in Nashua will reopen the day after Labor Day on full time schedules, the former employing 4000 operatives. This is an increase from three and four-day schedules prevailing since spring.

At Manchester the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company has made no announcement of its intentions. Shoe manufacturing in that city is increasing, especially with the McMillan factory of the International Shoe Company.

The Cocheo Woolen Manufacturing Company of Rochester has recently started to operate with two shifts. Gonic mills in Rochester and the Salmon Falls mills at Somersworth, two other textile plants, are reported to be picking up orders. In the printing industry, the Rumford Press at Concord is enjoying remarkable activity.

In general the outlook, according to statements made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is better than it has been for a year in a majority of the manufacturing establishments of New Hampshire.

PLAYGROUNDS HELD A SCHOOL ESSENTIAL

Beautification of Property Also a State-Wide Trend

Beautification of grounds surrounding the schoolhouse, including well-kept and well-equipped playgrounds, is coming to be regarded as essential in an up-to-date school, whether in a city or rural district, according to reports received at the Massachusetts State Department of Education. The old idea that the country child did not need an organized playground because he had the whole world to play in, has given way to recognition that a certain amount of guidance in play, and equipment for it are essential.

Therefore rural schools are coming to be supplied with tennis courts, swings and janglelins, tennis courts and athletic fields, while a certain part of the grounds is planted with shrubbery, flowers and grass, a pleasure to all beholders, making the State more beautiful, the community a more attractive place in.

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CALIFORNIA HAS BIG POWER PLAN

\$200,000,000 Project on San Joaquin River to Generate 1,450,000 H. P.

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 29

—What is said to be the largest power project ever launched in California has received the State's official sanction through Edward Hyatt Jr., acting chief of the division of water rights. This project, known as the San Joaquin River development plan of the Southern California Edison Company calls for the construction of 17 huge power houses at a total cost of \$200,000,000.

These power houses, according to the state Water Rights Department, are authorized by 18 permits, which allow for unit development of the San Joaquin watershed above an altitude of 1000 feet. Fifteen huge storage reservoirs in connection with the power houses will, it is planned, generate 1,450,000 horsepower and develop 680,117 acre feet of storage. The storage thus obtained will be utilized to regulate the flow of the river uniformly throughout the year. In altitude these diversions reach 3000 feet maximum, while one power house is placed as low as 1000 feet.

This project has yet to be approved by the Federal Government. Clyde L. Seavy, president of the California Railroad Commission, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "There is no question as to its engineering features or legal validity. The commission may later be required to determine rates commensurate with cheapened power production, which this great project should reasonably insure."

FREIGHT AGENT NAMED

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 29.—W. D. McVey, assistant freight agent for the Michigan Central Railroad with offices at Detroit, has been appointed general freight and passenger agent for the Rutland Railroad to succeed F. O. Stafford, resigned to go to the New York Central at Chicago. Mr. McVey comes here Sept. 1.

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SOUTH AFRICA REVIEWS ITS RESEARCH WORK

Educational Institutions
Said to Be Numerous
and Effective

DURBAN, July 29 (Special Correspondence)—A complete and authoritative review of research work in the Union of South Africa has been published for the benefit of the public by the Department of Mines and Industries of the Union Government. Following are some of the branches touched by the review:

The National Botanic Gardens, established in the year 1913, are situated on the eastern slope of Table Mountain near Capetown. The greater part of the preserve is natural growth, and in the cultivated part there is a magnificent collection of South African indigenous plants available for study by research workers and students.

Educational Institutions
Museums have been established in all the principal towns of the Union except Johannesburg, in all of which systematic studies of the materials making up the collections are made. Much of the usefulness of the museums consists in the stimulus and assistance which they afford research workers.

Up to 1918 the Union of South Africa possessed a fully equipped university in the Cape of Good Hope, which was purely an examining body. In 1918 this university was dissolved and three teaching universities established, namely, the University of South Africa, the University of Cape Town, and the University of Stellenbosch, and in 1922 the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, was added to the number. The University of South Africa, which has its headquarters at Pretoria, embraces six university colleges: Grey's College, Bloemfontein, Hugenot College, Wellington, Rhodes College, Grahamstown; Transvaal College, Pietermaritzburg, and Potchefstroom College, western Transvaal. It will be seen from the foregoing that the Union is well provided with facilities for higher education. Research in the various fields in the South African universities as one of their most important functions, and work of this character is being actively carried on by both the staff and students.

Technical Societies
The union possesses a large number of strong and active natural scientific and technical societies, most of which have recently become associated for the purpose of common action into a body known as the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa, with headquarters at Johannesburg. The following are some of the principal societies affiliated:

The Royal Society of South Africa, founded in 1877, with the object of promoting original research and recording its results, especially as connected with the natural history, physical conditions, geography, statistics, industrial resources, languages, and traditions of South Africa.

South African Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1902, to give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to natural scientific inquiry, to promote the intercourse of scientists, individuals and to obtain a more general attention to the objects of pure and applied science, and the removal of any disadvantages of a public character which may impede its progress. The council of this association awards annually a medal and a grant of £50 for achievement and promise in natural scientific research in South Africa.

Institute Founded in 1909
The Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society of South Africa, founded in 1894, has taken an active share in the natural scientific organization of the Union. Its objects are to advance technical and metallurgical chemistry and the science and practice of mining, to cultivate pure chemistry, and to extend the knowledge and practical application of improvements, and discoveries bearing on the chemical, metallurgical and mining professions.

The South African Institute of Electrical Engineers was founded in 1909, and has its headquarters in Johannesburg, and in 1910 the South African Institution of Engineers, Inc., was founded, also with its headquarters at Johannesburg. In 1903 the South Africa Society of Civil Engineers was established in Capetown. The Geological Society of South Africa was founded in 1895, and has for its object the promotion of geological research. Other societies and institutes to be founded in the country are the Cape Chemical Society, the South African Chemical Institute, the Botanical Society of South Africa, the South African Biological Society, and the South African Geographical Society. Anthropological research, historical research and magnetic observations in South Africa are other branches of natural scientific work that are being closely investigated by the universities and colleges in the Union.

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TRADE MENACE STIRS FRANCE

Germany Free From Treaty
Bars Will Be Formidable
Business Opponent

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence)—It must not be supposed that the French are unaware of the possibility of serious German competition in the commercial sphere. Since the armistice there have been secret hostilities between the industrialists of the various countries. The French ironmasters have endeavored to enter into an arrangement with the coal magnates of Germany, and it is inevitable that a bargain will be struck sooner or later.

But the principal preoccupation of the French is the release of Germany on Jan. 10, 1925, from the economic impositions of the Treaty of Versailles. That is why a commercial accord is absolutely necessary. Without a commercial accord between France and Germany there is no doubt that Germany would be in a position to flood the world with its goods as soon as it is prepared to begin the struggle.

M. Raymond, the French Minister of Commerce, is as concerned with this aspect of the matter as was M. Poincaré. In an interview he said: "Germany is a magnificently equipped country. Whatever may be its financial situation, it is economically intact and is magnificently armed. On the one hand, the purchase of the loan will permit Germany to make will cause a sudden rise in the price of raw materials on the other hand, German industry will be able to inundate all the markets with a mass of manufactured products at prices which will defy all competition. We have, therefore, to face a series of problems, concerning customs tariffs, commercial agreements, the exchange of raw materials. The necessity of entering into a treaty of commerce with Germany will complicate the question of transfers and payments in kind established under the Dawes report. I have surrounded myself with a number of counselors because I would not like to be responsible for a new Charleroi—an economic Charleroi. All other countries have mobilized for many months their experts to prepare for the redoubtable date of Jan. 10, 1925, when Germany is liberated from the commercial obligations of the Versailles Treaty. It is necessary to win the economic battle. We shall succeed because it is encouraging to see the disinterestedness and the zeal with which all the groups and persons from whom I have demanded aid have come to my assistance."

Sometimes the interests of the various groups are contradictory, the producer and the consumer, for example, have not always the same interests, but their interests must be reconciled and everything necessary must be done in view of the coming resumption of commercial competition.

GERMANS COMBAT LIQUOR
LEIPZIG, Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence)—An interesting joint meeting of Roman Catholic and Evangelical clergymen has taken place at the Leipzig University, protesting in unison against all alcoholism, and the celebrated theologian, Professor Mahling, from Berlin declared that their aim must be complete prohibition.

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When the Nomad Comes to Town

By CHARLES WELLINGTON FURLONG, F. R. G. S.

THE Moroccan littoral is not the African coast of the popular imagination, with burning sands and distant patches of palms; but a hilly country, fertile and promising, abounding in mineral wealth and rich pasture lands. The mighty range of the Greater Atlas covers a broad expanse of unexplored country between the coast and the Great Desert. There, among the clouds, beneath snow-capped peaks, the goat-herd and his flocks clamber in search of the scant herbage.

In an open bay, fringing the golden sand beach, lies Tangier, "the Castle in the Strait's Mouth," her plain-walled houses a gleaming mass of silver highlights, accented by mosaic colored minarets—all bathed in the iridescent color of afternoon sunlight. Passing through a yelling rabble of porters, donkey boys and beggars, with their high-pitched voices, one dodges through the throng of Tangier's crowded, cobble streets and oriental bazaars.

But it is the Sok-el-Barra (Great Market), just outside the Fasel Gate, that is most interesting, and through this gate, from town and country, there streams a kaleidoscopic mass of nomadic humanity. Mounted Moors, their robes fluttering, dash by on horses of the wind; farmers and their lean, mud-caked animals, laden with sacks and baskets of produce, amble along; from a distant province a lone trader, in brown gellaba and red fez, trudges beside his stately caravan of camels; shepherds move along with their flocks of goats and sheep; and women and little children, almost hidden under fagots, or carrying great baskets of charcoal on their backs, arrive from the neighboring hills.

Framing the edges of the Sok el little, hole-in-the-wall booths, Moors sit in conversation, and merchants, half buried in their wares, await trade. There, too, on little, raised platforms, under crudely built shelters of corrugated iron, are herders, farmers and nomadic traders, asleep in this primitive "hotel," oblivious of the hum and drone of the busy market about them.

The white-burnished figures dotting the market, seated behind their scant and simple wares, are Moroccan women. After the Moslem custom they cover the face from the curious passer-by by drawing a fold of the burnoose across it, sometimes holding a corner of the garment between their teeth while dispensing their goods. These are almost all country women of the Rif tribes; they come in from the mountains and have walked many miles with their produce. It may be a basket of charcoal, a scant dozen or two

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WEGAND WANTS MUSEUM

BEIRUT, Syria, Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence)—The local press of Aleppo says that the speech made by General Wegand at Aleppo contained the same declarations previously made at Damascus. However, the general added new declarations concerning the State of Aleppo in particular, and its economic situation.

The general, while in the town, visited the ancient Arab citadel. He expressed publicly his desire to see the formation in the country of an association having as its object the restoration of this edifice, for the purpose of converting it into a historical museum destined to receive all the objects that might be obtained during the archaeological excavations which are to be undertaken in that district. General Wegand offered a subscription list for this purpose by subscribing 5000 francs.

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EGYPT DRAWS MANY TOURISTS FROM AMERICA

Interest in Pharaoh's Tomb
Subsides—New Attrac-
tions Are Planned

CAIRO, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Last winter was the most successful that Egypt's tourist industry has ever known. Ten thousand visitors came from America alone and between 3000 and 4000 from other parts of the world. The coming season promises to be even more prosperous. Statistics obtained by the Egypt Promotion Association from leading steamship companies show that reservations of accommodation in vessels sailing for Egypt from American ports between next December and March already exceed the high figure attained during the corresponding period of last year.

It is estimated that during the coming winter between 15,000 and 18,000 tourists from the United States will visit Egypt. The majority of these sightseers will remain only a short while in the country, for now-adays 90 per cent of visitors come as members of organized tours of the Mediterranean, and the period allotted to this country usually ranges between five and 10 days.

Assuming the average duration of visit to be eight days and that the mean expenditure per head while in the country is \$25 a day, Egypt during the three or four months which constitute its season should benefit to the extent of some \$600,000 of American money. The sum actually behind here will probably be much larger, for an estimated expenditure of \$25 a day is almost certainly well below the average.

The great increase in Egypt's popularity as a winter resort has been traceable to the publicity afforded during the last two years by the dis-

covery of Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb, Valley of the Kings.

But this is a temporary attraction and by the end of the winter the tomb of the boy Pharaoh will have lost most of its lure. Completely cleared of its contents, it will be merely one of the smaller and plainer of the scores of royal tombs in the Nile valley.

Realizing that the advertisement afforded the country by the work of Howard Carter and his assistants will soon have lost its power to attract, tourist interests here are devising other means of drawing visitors to the country. Hitherto Egypt has neglected the fêtes, carnivals, and battles of flowers which are so conspicuous a feature of the Riviera season. But this winter a strong effort is to be made to outshine the carnivals of Nice and Cannes. The Nile is to be utilized for a series of river fêtes by night, in which an attempt will be made to reproduce the craft and the costumes depicted in the tombs and temples of ancient Egypt.

Of greater artistic interest will be the production of two operas, Massenet's "Thais," and Verdi's "Aida," which are to be presented on a moonlight night in March alongside the Sphinx, and practically under the Great Pyramid at Giza. "Aida" was given in similar circumstances 18 years ago and proved a great success. The artists for the two performances will be drawn from the company which will be playing at the Royal Opera House, Cairo, during the coming season. Special efforts are to be made to make "Aida" in particular a grandiose spectacle, with a chorus numbering many hundreds and at a cost of several thousand pounds.

King Fuad, who is president of the Egypt Promotion Association, has given his warm approval and support to the schemes outlined. It is hoped that should the coming season's program be successfully carried through, future winters may see further big developments in the same direction. Egypt is determined not to waste the re-echo, frequently made in the past, that it relies exclusively on its ancient monuments to attract visitors, making no efforts to provide them also with lighter entertainment and amusement.

This has, in fact, been commonly recognized by all. The former Government examined the possibility of such a scheme. But after appropriating the idea from five years ago, it sought to pervert the purpose of the organization by constituting a body from which the representatives of the workers would find themselves excluded.

Instead of an economic council working for the general interest, it sought, on the demand of the employers, to create a body that would have favored only certain particular interests.

A Sweeping Change of Policy
For those who do not remember it may be recalled that Labor heads shortly after the war, sensing a new order of things about to spring up, advocated a sweeping change of policy capable of controlling anything or everything having to do with the material existence of the country. The outgoing Government was asked in 1919 to accede to a project for an Economic Labor Council to be organized in nine sections as follows: International equipment, transportation and power stations; economic organization, administration and control, national and international economy; agricultural production and agrarian organization; industrial production and raw materials; finance and credit; social questions, education, hygiene, recreation, insurance, population; general and technical education; commerce and

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LORD GOSCHEN TELLS INDIANS TO HELP INDIA

Speaker Urges Loyalty and
Devotion to Progress
of Native Land

BOMBAY, July 28 (Special Correspondence)—Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras, addressing a large gathering of influential Muhammadans at the opening ceremony of a new Muhammadan school recently, said:

May I suggest to you, as one anxious for your future progress and happiness, that in view of recent happenings (in Turkey) you should realize that, so far as you are concerned, the future of India has shifted, if indeed it was ever elsewhere than here, that your hopes and aspirations lie not in other lands, but in your own great country; and that you should from henceforth devote your energies, your purses and your enthusiasm in a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the future progress of India.

Muhammadans, as a rule, although they have been living in India for several centuries, do not look upon India as their own country, and always turn their eyes toward Turkey and other Moslem countries, and allow events which happen in a distant country of their faith to absorb their energies and resources to the detriment of those interests which lie nearer home, and which in reality demand their care and attention.

The Governor, in his speech, pleaded for harmony and mutual cooperation, and for concentrating attention on local work. This is no doubt indirect but sage advice to the Indian Muhammadans to let the Caliphate and Turkish questions alone, which the recent events in Turkey, in connection with the deposition of the Caliph and abolition of the Caliphate have shown they cannot influence. Lord Goschen said:

I sincerely hope that the foundation of this school, in India, for several centuries, do not look upon India as their own country, and always turn their eyes toward Turkey and other Moslem countries, and allow events which happen in a distant country of their faith to absorb their energies and resources to the detriment of those interests which lie nearer home, and which in reality demand their care and attention.

He appealed to the Muhammadan community through the leaders of Muhammadan opinion that had gathered there to do all that lay in their power to work for harmony and cooperation.

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Subjugating Furniture

ALMOST every one who regulates her own home must get on with the services of an interior decorator, and is therefore eager to make the most of her own talents as well as of her material possessions. A little study of the rules for placing furniture is helpful, though even when they are understood, each room is a separate problem which must be worked out by itself. One must, as a rule, use what one has, and be unable to purchase to fill a particular space whatever one may happen to fancy. The pleasure to be found in using old possessions advantageously often transcends that of hasty and lavish purchase.

The rule of balance is fairly instinctive, and is not often flagrantly violated. For instance, if there is a fireplace and mantel on one side of a room, it is natural to put a secretary or desk, or sofa, or bookcase in the opposite space, rather than a light stand or a chair, or a spindle-legged table. Such an arrangement is readily seen to give balance to the room, and keep it from seeming to sag at one side.

Too often, however, in a living room or drawing-room, not enough care is taken to bring down a certain amount of the furniture to the floor, so as to cover a part of the mopboard. If this is not done, the room lacks solidity, and looks cold and sparsely furnished, in spite of the amount of furniture actually in it. Bookcases, low couches, chests, and valanced chairs will produce this effect of solid arrangement, which makes one feel that the room is amply furnished and restful. Sometimes one will have to sacrifice a degree of personal choice in order to produce the desired effect. The writer remembers turning away from a most attractive old secretary-on-legs, and choosing a plain, closed desk, which was perhaps a less good purchase, because she needed a solid piece of furniture to fill a space where a borrowed desk had stood in a living room. That specific secretary would have made the room look bare and "leggy," and the attractive qualities of the piece would have been wasted.

Manipulating Legs and Lines

When one has tentatively arranged the furniture in a room, it is well to study it from the standpoint of legs, and see whether the chairs and tables need some more solid accompaniments, in order to bring down the weight of the room to the floor. If this is found to be the case, a piece of furniture can perhaps be brought from another room in exchange for a table; or a not-too-good upholstered chair can be supplied with a chintz cover having a deep valance; or an inexpensive piece can be covered with a second-hand store (paint of the right color will work wonders on an old piece), to fill in a space until money can be saved for better furnishing.

The question of long lines should also be considered. The lines of a long stretch of bookcases, reaching across a room, should be broken by a stand, preferably with a lower shelf, or by an upholstered chair, or a low willow chair with cushions. A line made by a sofa in an extensive wall space should be varied by some higher piece or by a group of chairs. A skillful arrangement of pictures or wall-hanging which leads the eye upward, and prevents monotony.

Still another matter of importance in a living room or drawing room is that of making the most of an especially interesting or finely shaped piece. It is painful to see an old table with a graceful lyre-shaped base, or a beautifully curved Empire chair shunted into a dark corner or against a shadowed wall, so that its charm is almost lost. Such interesting pieces can be cleverly arranged, so that the light is behind them, bringing out their engaging qualities. On the other hand, a commonplace table with straight turned legs may appropriately be given a shadow underneath, to increase its stability.

Mirrors in living rooms are especially satisfying if well placed. In hanging a looking-glass it is well to have in thought not only the filling of a space, but the reflection of something pleasing. The writer has taken great pleasure in a mirror hung in a little "jog" between two sitting rooms, so that, from whatever angle it is viewed, it provides a glimpse of small-paneled windows, with the outdoors beyond, a vista of green lawns and flowered shrubbery, or of snowy areas dotted with white-tipped spruce trees. If a little thought is given to the matter, a mirror may be a delightful picture, reflecting a chintz curtain, a jar of flowers, a square of Chinese embroidery or a wall embellished with a portrait, an engraving, or a bright little oil or water-color painting.

Chests Make Rooms Stand on Floor

Turning from the living room to the dining room, we find much the same problems presented. Usually they are more difficult, on account of the necessity of a table and chairs, all of the "leggy" type. It will sometimes be found that it is not necessary to keep the dining table in the middle of the room. If it is an old-fashioned one with leaves, it can be closed and pushed against the wall, when not in use. If it is a round one of the conventional sort, it can be covered with an ample spread, which hangs down around it and softens the lines of top and legs; or a screen may be placed behind it to prevent the too sharp outlining of the legs

against the further wall. Heavy sideboards have gone out of fashion, and are clumsy to move; but a chest is excellent in a dining room, for it comes down close to the floor, covering a long line of mop-board, and giving weight to the lower spaces. Unfortunately, modern chests are expensive, and the old ones are not easy to pick up at a reasonable rate, though such a find is not impossible.

Halls present the problem of formality versus severity. A little furniture, and that not too intimate in character, will suit the requirements. Again care must be taken to obtain a solid effect, with the long lines broken. A slender-legged table or stand is likely to give a bare effect. A pedestal table, or one with a harp-shaped base, is much better. If that is not at hand, a chest is good, and if that is not available, a low bookcase, combined with a stand, makes a pleasant, though informal, arrangement.

Bedrooms frequently do not admit

of much choice in the placing of furniture, since there is often only one space large enough for the bed. However, after that matter is settled, one may exercise a little skill in selecting the positions for other pieces. The less intimate objects, such as the chest of drawers or the writing table, or the easy chair and its attendant stand, may be put where they will make a pleasing effect from the door. The dressing table and washstand, if there must be one, may be less conspicuously placed, where they will not be on view to the passer-by in the hall. A screen, if only a small and inexpensive one, is almost a necessity in a bedroom, and it can be made a decorative or at least an agreeable piece of furniture in color and proportion. In one room, where the furniture looked sparse and spindling, from the hall, especially to a person coming up the stairs, a cedar chest at the foot of the bed gave a shadowed and solid effect which wholly removed the objectionable quality of thinness, produced by the bright light from the windows, shining through the legs of the furniture.

Figuring on Figs

MANY cook books pay little or no attention to figs, which is a pity, for they contain sugar in a desirable form, some protein, and mineral salts in abundance. Their acid content is so small that they may be served freely with cream, by which addition a nourishing and delicious dish is obtained.

From California come two favorite varieties, the Calaveras, which are an American rendering of the famous Smyrna fig—as would be obvious in the name had not the S for Smyrna been dropped—large, thick-skinned, meaty, with highly-flavored seeds, and used chiefly for drying. Although since 1920 a certain proportion of them has been canned; and the Kadotas, a new and more expensive variety which is well-suited to preserving because the fruit is firm and maintains its shape in cooking.

Figs which are to be placed on the market dried are left on the tree till the sun draws off all their water and they fall withered to the ground.

They are then taken to the factory, processed and packed. The figs destined for canning and preserving are picked while ripe and juicy. In the case of preserving they are cooked slowly in open kettles in a heavy syrup, whereas the canned product is sealed in receptacles filled with a light syrup and so cooked. The flavor is very different in each of the three cases and the American cuisine has certainly gained in the abundance of the fresh-picked fruit now to be had.

Preserved figs may be bought not only whole but also crushed or broken for fillings and toppings. They make a delicious old-fashioned short cake with biscuits and whipped cream, and are a novel spread on waffles, pancakes and boiled rice. As a filling for the cake shells which we have already described on this page, they are unique with a topping of nuts beaten into cream. Mixed with cream cheese they make an unusual and very dainty sandwich.

Spiced Kadotas are a piquant accompaniment to roast meats and

Restaurants are experimenting more than homes with fig dishes. The National Restaurant News for last May gives a page of recipes, made up in quantities for hotel use, which include two kinds of pie, a cream, a strudel, scones, gems, buns, gingerbread, tarts and cakes.

The Boston Cooking Book by Fannie Merritt Farmer (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1924) gives a number of fig recipes for the home, from which are the following: (Preserved figs, broken or crushed may be used, canned figs or dried.)

Fig Custard

One quart milk, 2 tablespoons cornstarch, ¼ cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, yolks of 3 eggs, ½ pound figs, ¼ cup boiling water, ¼ cup sugar, 1½ tablespoons lemon juice,

whites of 3 eggs, 3 tablespoons powdered sugar.

Scald milk. Mix cornstarch, sugar and salt. Pour on gradually scalded milk and cook in double boiler 10 minutes. Add egg yolks, slightly beaten, and cook 3 minutes.

Cut figs in small pieces, put in double boiler, add sugar, water, and two-thirds lemon juice and cook until figs are soft. Combine mixtures and cool; then turn into serving dish. Beat whites of eggs until stiff and add powdered sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add remaining lemon juice. Pile by spoonfuls over pudding, just as sending to table. This meringue to be at its best, cannot stand long.

Fig Ice Cream

Three cups milk, 1 cup sugar, yolks 5 eggs, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 pound figs (finely chopped), 1½ cups heavy cream, whites 5 eggs, 1 tablespoon vanilla.

Make custard of yolks of eggs, sugar and milk, strain, add figs, cool and flavor. Add whites of eggs beaten until stiff, and mix cream beaten until stiff; freeze and mold.

Fig Pudding No. 2

One-quarter pound suet, ¼ pound figs (finely chopped), 1 large sour apple (cored, pared and chopped), ¼ pound brown sugar, ¼ pound bread crumbs, ¼ cup milk, 2 eggs. Cream the suet and add figs, apple and sugar. Pour milk over bread crumbs and add yolks of eggs well beaten; combine mixtures, add flour and whites of eggs beaten until stiff. Turn into buttered pudding mold, and steam four hours. Serve with lemon sauce.

Fig Cups

One-half pound washed figs, chopped salted almonds, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Stuff figs with almonds. Put figs in a small cup, cover with cream and cook until figs are tender, turning and basting often.

Viennese Crafts in the United States



A Centerpiece by Dagobert Peché, Presented to Josef Urban by the Wiener Werkstatte. Each Fruit Opens, and Within Are the Sculptured Ornaments Shown in the Picture.

NOT long ago art, forgetting its tradition, became slightly apologetic when it forsook the high places of life, enriching the commonplaces of existence and exalting ordinary services. Through some strange twist in the thought of the world just then art had been thrust into a special sphere where her disciples sat apart splashing at thousand-league canvases which only the few could own; building great portals for the few could enter, and projecting mighty thoughts into figures of marble and bronze which dwelt only in the homes of the mighty and in museums.

So inherent, however, is the need for beauty as a companion and running-mate that finally the wise and unimpressible masses dragged art from her isolation and set her shining feet upon the little grassy paths of the humbler of earth's pilgrims wander. This is known as the art and crafts revival and it has been greatly and beneficially accelerated by conditions arising from the World War.

No more important phase of the movement has occurred than that achieved by the Wiener Werkstatte. In Vienna, prior to 1914, labored a group of young architects, painters, sculptors and decorators—men and women whose originality was controlled but not stifled by erudition. Their leader was Josef Hoffmann, who instead of following a tradition established one. After the cataclysm of 1918 these sturdy idealists perceived that the one thing they had not lost was their talent and their experience. If new applications for these were found, application not dependent on wealth and world prosperity, the joy of their work would still remain and at least a modest living become attainable. Without repining, therefore, this group of associates who had built and decorated at a cost of \$1,000,000 the Stocklet house in Brussels, began the origination of small, useful objects. Some artists worked in wood, some in metals, some in ivory, some in crystal glass or in porcelain. Others designed and executed silks, wall papers and lace.

The Wiener Werkstatte has a membership of about 1000 men and women. Their center occupies a block in the capital of the one-time empire and each worker possesses his own studio. To become a member one must have gone through the Vienna Art School and have manifested great talent. The products of this enormous arts and crafts workshop have outlets, beside those of private patrons, in the public domain.

DELICIOUSLY DIFFERENT CLAIR'S Cream Caramels, \$1.00 per lb. CLAIR'S Nut Toffee, \$1.25 per lb. BANBOULAND, E. O. 8391, 1400 E. Colo., Pasadena, California.

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RICH IN FOOD VALUES

sales, in two shops in Vienna and in the shop opened in the spring of 1922 in New York, of which Josef Urban is director.

Even in that city where the unusual is usual and the strange thing most natural the work of the Wiener Werkstatte is arresting. Its forms are new, exuberant, bizarre, and yet scholarly. The exhibition rooms are in the same mood as the crafts work. Polygonal in shape, trimmed with high narrow doors and round columns, their interest is further accentuated by shallow recesses and concealed lighting. Vivid green and lustrous black, rich ivory and blatant scarlet play their arpeggios on walls, doors and cabinets.

Many of the forms used for furniture by the Viennese craftsmen admirably adapt themselves to the limited spaces of our average homes, and in them is found that escape from the humdrum of cramped and monotonous architectural lines which striking decorative

You Need Not Work in a Poor Light

THE evenings are growing dark, and yet it is pleasant to read or sew on the porch after the evening meal. An extension electric lamp is on the market which may be clamped to any ledge and after connection by its long cord to a light socket will shine out from the inside of a window and make out doors bright indefinitely at that spot. Moreover, the lamp may be clamped to the head of a bed for night reading, or to the back of a chair, or to a mirror, a sewing machine, a file, a music stand. In a dark closet it can instantly be adjusted to a hanging hook or pole. In storeroom and cellar it will frequently prove its worth. If a needle is dropped and cannot be found in a dim light, the lamp can be attached to a table leg or chair rung to search out the missing article with its rays.

The head moves in all directions on its own stem so that the light can be thrown on the spot requiring special illumination. This clamp, which opens like scissors and closes like a vice, will grip a surface of

almost any thickness. The clamp is covered with rubber and does not injure a delicate surface. A brass reflector throws the light down, and if a naked light is found unpleasant, the amateur can shield it with a tender-colored screen attached to it in a slightly fashion by wires, cord or ribbon.

The contrivance may add to one's comfort in traveling as well as at home, and tucks itself modestly away in a suit case. If nothing in the nature of a ledge is available at the point where a light is needed, a tape can be strung up and the clamp snapped securely to that. A cloth or sheet of paper attached to a wall, door, or piece of furniture also will serve the purpose.

It has unusual adhesive qualities and only one application a day is necessary. Best and purest material used. The box, sent on receipt of price. Free samples sent on request. To be had of dealers, or CHARLES W. MILL, Inc., 1808, 11 East 12th Street, NEW YORK

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A practical but utterly charming house-dress in the dainty new Pon Cloth, or Crepe, with ingenious applique.

Pon Cloth—Copen, Pongee, \$2.95. Crepe—Cherry Blossom, Powder Blue, Honeydew, White, Orchid, Jade, Amber, Beauty, Peach, Gray, \$3.95.

Write for catalogue with order, or sent C. O. D. Opportunity for agents.

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In With the Heat and Out With the Cold

ARE you expecting to plan during the coming winter the house you hope to build in the spring? If so, do not fail to consider means of making your home as cool as possible in the summer and as conservative as possible of warmth during the cold season, with a small expenditure for fuel. Do not forget, either, to arrange your topmost floor so that its temperature may be habitable the year around. All three results can be achieved with one operation, the insulating, that is, of roofs or ceilings, and, in severe climates, of walls, partitions and floors as well.

On the market are a number of substances for the purpose. One of these—and so far as we have learned, the cheapest of them—is in place of a mineral composition, a powder which can be mixed on the job with water and poured in a stream the consistency of molasses into joists and between studdings.

In about 20 minutes or an hour it hardens. Another method used a good deal for walls is to pour the fluid into blocks and fasten the blocks between studdings with a handful of a certain kind of plaster.

In either case, a wall is formed impervious to fire, rats, mice, insects and vagaries of temperature.

The powder comes in various weights to suit different types of construction and different parts of buildings. The weight of the quality used for ceilings is one pound a square foot an inch thick, which is the minimum thickness employed. An 80-pound sack of this weight will cover 80 feet to a depth of one inch.

In cases where great leakage of heat is taking place, either that of the heating plant outward or that of the sun inward, as much as four inches may be applied. For roofs the weight runs from two to nine pounds a square foot an inch thick.

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Cleans all painted surfaces quicker and easier without sand.

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SUNSET STORIES

Ellen's Rosebush

ELLEN shook her bank until the nickels and pennies and dimes began to drop onto the floor in a bright heap. She had to have the money today because in the afternoon she was going to plant a garden. So this morning she put the pennies and nickels and dimes in her pocket, and set out for the store.

She thought she would like to have a garden filled with pansies and poppies and pink and blue and red. Ellen gave little happy skips as she thought of the rows and rows of little blossoms.

At the grocery store she stopped and peeked in the door. There stood the stand full of little packages, each with its beautiful picture of what would come out of the ground later on. Ellen opened the door and walked in.

Mr. Brown, in his clean white apron, was the grocer. He came up and said, "Good morning, Miss Ellen, and what'll it be this bright and shining morning?"

Ellen said, "Good morning, Mr. Brown. I've come to buy my flower seeds. I'm to have a garden all to myself, and I can't decide between hollyhocks and bluebells for the path edging."

"Wouldn't they both do well together, don't you think?" said Mr. Brown. "The bluebells in front, and the hollyhocks to stand back, sort of."

"Oh, yes, how nice!" said Ellen. "And I'll have a package of nasturtium seeds, too."

Just then Ellen saw standing on

another counter a rosebush all covered with tiny light buds.

"Oh, Mr. Brown," said Ellen. "I'll take the rosebush, too."

"But the rosebush costs a good deal of money," said Mr. Brown. "Right under my window is the best place," she said, and dug a hole in the cool brown earth. Very carefully she filled the hole with water and put the plant in. When the earth was patted down on top she poured the water around the roots, and then sat down to look at her rosebush.

"It may be pink, and it may be white, and it may be red," said Ellen. "Every day I'll weed it and water it and watch it grow and blossom. And every single day Ellen did put on a big garden hat and went out to tend to her rosebush."

So the rosebush grew and grew and grew, and the buds grew and grew and grew.

"It will bloom very soon now, and I shall see what color my rosebush is," said Ellen one day.

All during that little time the rosebush stretched and grew and grew. The next morning early the rosebush reached the edge of Ellen's window and the little blossoms peeked in.

"Why," said the rosebush, "there's the little girl who waters me and keeps the weeds away, and she's sound asleep."

"Let's waken her," said the little flower. The leaves began to tap gently against the windowpane—tap-a-tap, tap, tap, tap.

Ellen stirred in bed and raised her sleepy head. She saw the little roses tapping and smiling at the window, and she said, "They're pink. I've wanted them to be pink all along. But I was afraid if I said so I might hurt their feelings. If they had already decided to be white or red."

ESTHONIAN TRADE WITH BRITAIN GAINS

LONDON, AUG. 16.—Esthonian trade with England is growing from year to year. Its chief exports to England being wheat, flax and wool, and dairy produce, the most important of which is timber. Of the total export of timber from Esthonia in 1923, which amounted to 187,917 tons, 179,612 tons were exported to the United Kingdom. A considerable quantity of Esthonian flax is also annually exported to the United Kingdom.

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The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a

Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

UNITED STATES POLO TEAM MORE ADVANCED THAN BRITISH

To Play Again Today—Defeated Blues 15—4
Yesterday—Visitors Also Win 7—2

WESTBURY, L. I., Aug. 29—The United States polo team, to play in defense of the International Challenge Cup against the English polo four, Sept. 8, 10, and 13, is scheduled to arrive in England tomorrow. The Field here today against a formidable opposing team which lines up as follows: W. A. Pirbright, W. A. Harry East; No. 3, F. H. Prince Jr., and back, Rodman Wanamaker.

The United States team has progressed so far, the United States team is much further advanced than that of England. The United States team is not playing faster polo and defeating its opponents by greater margins, but it has been playing a more co-operative attack and defense. Today's victory was a very important one, a victory for the American four, although they may not attempt a large score.

The English team hasers overpowered a strong team of opponents, 15 to 4. E. W. Hopping, Eric Pedley, and R. E. St. John. The United States team, respectively, substitutes to the American four played with the opposition.

seventh and their second and final goal came in the last chucker.

Major Phillips-Hornby was the best marked player for the Americans, scoring four of the team's seven goals. Major Hurdall added two and Kirkwood one. Morgan Belmont provided the only scoring for the American team. The summary:

ENGLAND	AMERICA
No. 1—Maj. T. W. Kirkwood	No. 1—Maj. T. W. Kirkwood
No. 2—Maj. G. H. Phillips-Hornby	No. 2—Maj. G. H. Phillips-Hornby
No. 3—Maj. F. B. Hurdall	No. 3—Maj. F. B. Hurdall
No. 4—Maj. E. G. Atkinson	No. 4—Maj. E. G. Atkinson
Score—England 7, America 2. Goals—Phillips-Hornby 4, Hurdall 2, Kirkwood, 1. Referee—Morgan Belmont 2, for America. Referee—L. M. Lacey, England. Time—Eight 7 1/2 minutes.	

Grasmere and Saddie

Sixth Corps Army Team Qualifies

completed their lineup.

Again the American four failed to place a chukker to pass without at least one score and the first five chukkers the Blues were unable to place a ball between the White's goal posts. According to the official stoppage rating, carried 32, and the score should have been closer. The Whites unquestionably were superior in every respect, but the Blues played together before as they line up today a closer game might be expected. Pedley was shifted to No. 3, a new position.

J. W. Webb, No. 1 for the Whites, scored one goal in the first and second chukkers. Malcolm Stevenson, No. 2, scored one goal in the first and back, each scored in the third period, and from then on the Whites rained shots at the Blues' goal. The Whites' lead was 10-0 at the end of the field in scoring with five goals; Webb scored four goals, Stevenson and Milburn three each.

At the final half the

Whites apparently were intent upon rolling up a high score, for they scored three in the sixth chukker, and two in each of the last two periods. So intent were they upon scoring that the Blues hung their heads and did not make a single attempt to play when possible. Their first goal of the game came from Pedley's stick in the sixth chukker, and he was in again in the eighth completed the Blues' scoring for the day. The summary:

WHITES	BLUES
1—J. Webb.	1—J. Smith
2—Thomas Hitchcock	2—L. G. Smith, led the scoring with 6 goals, marking up the opening tally.
3—Malcolm Stevenson	3—others in the second, fourth and fifth periods.
4—Eric Pedley	
5—R. E. Strawbridge	

Score—Whites 14, Blues 6. The game was played on the field at the old Cochrane Field for 3 Whites: East 2, Hoppen, 1; Dayton 1; Blumley 1. The Blues had 1 White U. S. Army. Time—Eight 7/2 m. chukkers.

The English team also gained a victory after playing their game on Cochrane Field here just previous to the United States practice game, and the Britishers came out with a 7-to-2 victory. The English team consisted of the following, which lined up as follows: Morgan Belmont, No. 1; Raymond Belmont, No. 2; J. J. Cowdin, No. 3, and Rodman Belmont, No. 4.

The English team was Maj. T. W. Kirkwood with 1, Maj. G. H. Phillips-Hornby, 2; Maj. J. H. G. Atkinson, 3; and Maj. J. G. Atkinson, 4.

Blumley and Dayton played their training Rodes kept pace with Smith. Captain No. 3, he scored 5 goals in as many chukkers. The new player in this section, introduced himself at No. 2 for the Army with outstanding horsemanship, riding skillfully and with great freedom.

At the opening of the second half, Collin Gardner, No. 4, started Dayton's attack. The Blues' defense followed it up, and the visitors were leading, 4 to 3, by the end of the fifth chukker. Army, however, rallied in the sixth chukker, and the score was 4 to 3. Dayton's other score came in the seventh, when H. H. Howard, No. 2, scored.

Corpening's first goal in the sixth chukker was the feature of the battle.

The first three periods of the game the two teams played on equal terms, no scoring taking place. If any advantage was conceded to the team, the American four in the opening periods, for they carried well down into the British territory, and several times they were saved.

In the next three chukkers the Britons opened up with a powerful and continuous attack that in three periods had nearly won the game, but the American four had failed to count. The international team added one more goal in the fourth period, and the Americans saved themselves from a

shutout by scoring one goal in the 73rd minutes.

SPEED WAGON

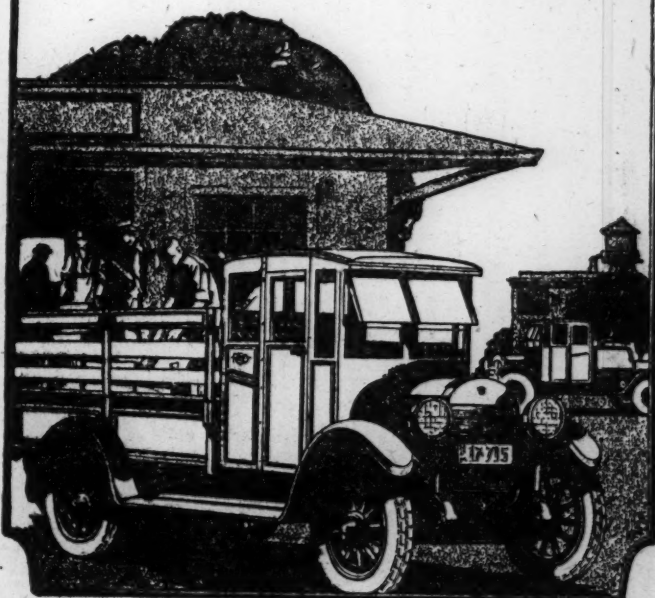
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SPEED WAGON

Promptness of Speed Wagon travel is largely due to the spiral bevel gear axle.

Sized to receive and transmit maximum power from the engine, it is a most practical type for smooth, quiet operation at all speeds.

A detailed black and white illustration of a vintage Speed Wagon truck. The truck is a cab-over-engine model with a large open cargo bed. It is parked in front of a building with a prominent arched entrance. Several figures are visible inside the building and near the truck. To the right of the truck, there is a small structure that looks like a water tower or a silo. The entire scene is framed by a decorative border.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP TODAY

Six Hundred Trapshooters From U. S. and Canada Entered for Famous Event

DARTON, O., Aug. 29 (Special).—Nearly 600 trapshooters from all parts of the United States and Canada are entered in the tournament which will be held today to determine the next Grand American Handicap champion. The Grand American is the only event scheduled for the day, and it will climax the week's program at the new traps of the Amateur Trapshooting Association of America.

Four hundred twenty-eight shooters took part in the preliminary handicap yesterday, which was won by H. L. Wiseman, Somerset, O., who made 99 out of a possible 100 on a 16-yard rise.

Second place in the event went to D. K. Dickinson, Merriam, Kan., when he won over J. E. Kiefer, Buffalo, N. Y., in a shoot-off. Fourth place went to E. U. Brooks, Columbus, S. C., who won with a straight score of 25 in a shoot-off with F. G. Ellis, Watertown, N. Y.

In the hazard double target event, Roy Duncan, Lucy, Tenn., won first place. Duncan, who is a professional, broke 25 straight in the first round. Paul Earle, Starr, S. C., after the two men had topped the list with 97 out of a possible 100 each. The most surprising of the shoot-offs held yesterday for the ties in the class championships of Wednesday was that staged between M. S. Hootman, Hicksville, O., P. O. R. Earle, Starr, S. C., and E. F. Woodward, Houston, Tex., each of whom had made 197 out of a possible 200 in the Class A shoot-off. Hootman emerged a winner with a straight 25, while Earle and Woodward had 24 and 23 respectively.

H. B. Greenmeyer, Plaquemine, Ohio, was the winner of the three-cornered shoot-off in class B. In the first round Greenmeyer and C. E. Bonner, New York City, made perfect scores, while W. G. Pope, Auburn, Ky., was eliminated, 24 out of 25. Greenmeyer then took first place with 24 out of 25, and Bonner finished second 23 out of 25. H. Jenks, Millertown, N. Y., won the shoot-off for the Class E championship with 24 out of 25. Jenks, who had 197 out of 200 in the Class A shoot-off today, Hughes gaining first place with a perfect score, and Arle registered 22 out of 25.

BRITISH YACHTS IN THEIR FIRST UNITED STATES RACE TODAY

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The British six-meter yachts, here to race for the British-American Cup off Oyster Bay early in September, will hold their first race in the United States this afternoon under the auspices of the Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn. The British boats will race among themselves, as the contest is in the nature of a tuning-up spin.

The American six meters, picked for the international team, will also race today under the auspices of the Harbor Yacht Club, but they will sail against one other and not against the British boats. Prizes have been offered for both the British and American boats. The British six meters are Echo, Zenith, Thistle and Betty, while the American boats are Dauphin, Lea, Paumotu and Hero.

The American six meters will be sailed by the skippers who will handle them in the international racing and some comparisons will be possible with the British yachts. Dauphin will be sailed by Cory Smith, Lea by H. L. Maxwell, Paumotu by C. S. Hoyt, and Hero by C. F. Havenmeyer. The races will be sailed on the Indian Harbor course, with the starting and finishing lines off the western end of Great Captain Island, which is close to the course for the international races. The Indian Harbor Yacht Club race committee will handle the races. Tomorrow the British and American six meters are scheduled to race off Oyster Bay under the auspices of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, and on Monday they will take part in the regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

WOMEN SCULLERS IN REGATTA LABOR DAY

New England followers of rowing will have the pleasure of viewing a women's sculling race for the championship of the United States on the Charles River basin Labor Day. It will be the first of its kind ever held in this country.

The women's event is being held in connection with the annual regatta of the New England Rowing Association. The executive committee accepted the prizes for women's sculling event offered by Dr. G. B. Magrath, president. Miss H. M. Cort of Worcester and Mrs. A. S. Mollard of the Pennsylvania Surge Club will compete in the race, which will be a half-mile straightaway. An added feature will be a mixed double scull race over the same distance. Miss Cort, who is starting, is a member of the Pennsylvania Surge Club, and Russell Codman Jr. of the Union B. C. or Fred Harvey of the Worcester Rowing Association against Mrs. M. and Mrs. Mollard.

All the other races scheduled will be held excepting the quadruple race and the eight-oared race, for which there were insufficient entries. The other events follow: Novice singles, junior singles, intermediate singles, senior singles, senior doubles, single pinnace, double pinnace, club four single pinnace, club four double pinnace and wane canoe races.

The officials for the regatta will be: Dr. G. B. Magrath, referee and starter; J. E. McPartland, Jeffries Point R. A., clerk of course; Charles Bertram, Farragut B. C.; M. J. Maher, Wachusett B. C.; and W. C. Donovan, Shawmut R. A., timers. Mrs. Magrath, with B. C. and C. S. Sassone, Jeffries Point R. A., judges.

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Gold Cup Regatta on Detroit River

Speed Boats Start Their Championship Races Over Three-Mile Course

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—The Detroit River, between Belle Isle and the American mainland, today was clogged with yachts, cruisers and smaller boats grouped about the three-mile triangular course around which the Junior Gold Cup will be raced as the headline attraction of the opening day of the 1924 Gold Cup Regatta.

Speed boat enthusiasts were out early to watch the start of the day's first event, the first heat of the Sallan Trophy race for cabin cruisers with a maximum speed of 17 miles an hour. This race is the only one of the regatta that is not to be run over the three-mile course. The Sallan entries will race up the river and out into Lake St. Clair, finishing at their starting point after covering 28.75 statute miles. Two heats will be run today with the final on Saturday's program.

Qualifications for the 150-mile international sweepstakes, being run for the second time this year, were started this morning. A minimum speed of 40 miles is required.

The Junior Gold Cup, for the Greening-Duff trophy, is being raced for the first time this year. All competing craft are stock boats, and the race will be with the gold challenge cup and the sweepstakes in the interest of regatta followers. There will be three heats, each of which is 10 times around the three-mile course.

Seven boats are after the Junior Gold Cup. H. E. Dodge, Detroit Yacht Club, has four boats—Watercar I, II, III, and IV—with Aaron De Roy's Lady Helen and J. W. Smith's Ted as the other D. Y. C. entries.

McCannell has entered the Straun II for the Toronto Motorboat Club. Rules for the race are the same as for the Gold Cup except that motors are limited to 35 cubic inches piston displacement. A speed of 30 miles an hour is required.

This is the eighth Gold Cup Regatta to be held in Detroit, and local Cup six times during that period.

THREE PLAYERS IN FIRST-PLACE TIE FOR CHESS PRIZE

Torre, Whitaker and Hahl-bohm Lead in Tournament

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 29 (Special).—With one-half of the games in the Western Chess Association tournament being held at the Detroit Union League Club, completed, three players, Torre, Whitaker, and Hahl-bohm, are tied for first place.

Factor, winner of the 1923 tourney, is one-half point behind. Samuel Reshevsky, boy chess star, is in fifth place with one point. In the afternoon session, his game was adjourned. Reshevsky has two games to go and expects to win the game with playing is resumed. Aside from the pawns, a rook each and bishops of opposite colors remain on the board, and the game is expected to see how the boy will win this difficult ending.

The game between Torre and Whitaker was also adjourned. A win for either would have a decisive bearing on first place. Both players battled for four hours with no definite advantage to either.

Newell W. Banks, America's match checker, champion, is the only player to have kept his record intact. Torre not to sustain a single defeat. An adjourned game and several draws have kept him from scoring a larger number of points.

Young Torre at the present status is regarded as a probable winner. Whitaker's adjourned game with Spero is in the latter's favor and a draw or the loss of the game will affect Whitaker's standing as against Torre.

MISS JACOBS WINS IN THE SEMIFINALS

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 29.—Miss Helen Jacobs, Berkeley (Calif.) school girl, continued her victorious way through the semifinal singles round of the invitation tennis tournament here, yesterday, but met her first defeat of the tournament in the doubles semifinal.

In her first match, Miss Jacobs defeated Miss I. L. Mumford of Boston, 6-2, 6-0. Miss Mumford displayed a better tennis than is indicated by her score and forced her opponent into a hot contest for every point.

In other singles matches, Miss Fuller defeated Miss Penelope Anderson, Richmond, Va., 6-4, 3-6, 15-11; Miss J. Green, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Rosamond Newton, Boston, 6-2, 6-0; and Miss M. Blake won from Miss Theodora Winslow by default.

In the doubles, Miss Mumford and Miss Anderson defeated Miss Elizabeth Bright and Miss Rosamond Newton.

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Scene in New William Fox Photoplay, "The Iron Horse," Produced by John Ford, From a Story by Charles Kenyon and John Russell, Now Being Shown at the Lyric Theatre, New York City.

Hugh H. Breckenridge's Saturday Talks

Gloucester, Mass.

Special Correspondence

SATURDAY morning in the Breckenridge School of Painting at East Gloucester has come to be an institution well known and appreciated among the artists of the summer colony and others who, while they may not know good art, are first-class judges of good entertainment.

Hugh H. Breckenridge, founder of the school and critic of all the work that is done in the classes there, makes a gallery of the week's output of paintings and talks about them on these occasions. The students are always present at the Saturday morning review, not so much to hear Mr. Breckenridge's remarks about their own work, although these remarks are always stimulating and to the point, but to hear his lecture on art appreciation which is woven in with the criticisms and comparisons of the paintings on the wall.

"Art to him is life. The better the art, the more worth while the effort, the more sincere the artist, then the richer and fuller the life of the individual who achieves this coincidence. Painter that he is, recognized at home and abroad, Mr. Breckenridge is less a painter than a teacher. And the explanation is obvious to any who know the man.

"I teach because I like to," he says, "and I like to teach because I like people. The struggles of a woman of 50, say, who comes here to realize an ambition she has cherished all her life to study painting, do not bore me. She, perhaps, will never be a good painter but she will be a happier and a richer person. Then there is the boy of 11. His mother brought him to see me and he seemed discouraged. I asked him if he liked to paint and he said, 'No.' Hardly an auspicious start but there is always a way. With a little arrangement by which he was to go swimming or boating half the day and come to the studio for the other half. He has been coming all day every day now for almost three weeks and there is not a more interested student and harder worker in the school."

There is something about Mr. Breckenridge's method that would be likely to appeal generally to every description of aspirant. For one thing, he sees ability in all who come to him. He puts it up to himself to discover just where the ability lies and develop it. It may be the faintest spark but his theory is that every individual has imagination and originality if they are only loosed from the inhibitions that bind us all and that are allowed to grow. On the theory he searches each canvas for the vision, the little something that is different, that points out the painter as an individual.

"The worst crime of painting," he

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The refinement of home, and the atmosphere of a club, open the year round for transient and permanent guests.
G. M. LUTGEE, Manager

THE VENDOME

BOSTON
consider the Hotel Vendome, unique among the better hotels of the country because of its exceptional location, its selected clientele and general atmosphere of homelike hospitality. Delightfully situated in the famous Back Bay district, quickly accessible to everything.

WHEN YOU VISIT BOSTON

Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street
ON "IDEAL TOUR" AND "REAL TOUR TO THE BERRIES"
American and European Plan
During Summer Months
Send for Illustrated Booklet
C. H. GREENLEAF CO., Proprietors
Everett H. Rich, Pres. & Mgr. Director
Franklin B. Pierce, Manager

The Charlesgate

Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.
Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets for permanent or transient occupancy.
Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.
Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.
Ownership Management of Herbert G. Summers
Also operating
Clift Hotel and Cottages
on the Ocean Front
NORTH SITUATED BEACH
MASSACHUSETTS

BRANDON HALL

1501 BEACON STREET
A hotel beautiful in its appointments and well located, with everything present that "home-like" atmosphere is the constant endeavor of these two L. C. PHOENIX, Pres. and Man. Dir.
Boylston Street at Clarendon

The Lenox

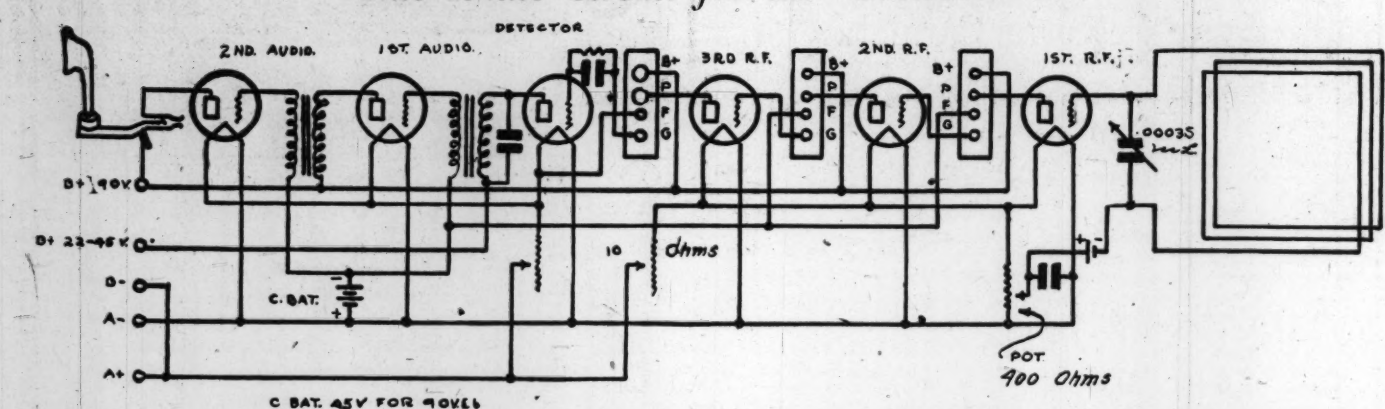
Boylston Street at Exeter
To anticipate your wants and give you all the comforts of a cultured home is the constant endeavor of these two L. C. PHOENIX, Pres. and Man. Dir.
Boylston Street at Clarendon

The Brunswick

Boylston Street at Exeter
To anticipate your wants and give you all the comforts of a cultured home is the constant endeavor of these two L. C. PHOENIX, Pres. and Man. Dir.
Boylston Street at Clarendon

RADIO

This Is the Circuit for the "Suitcase" Set



This is the Hook-Up for the Set Shown in the Photograph in Yesterday's Paper. Six Small Tubes of the 199 Variety Are Used. They Should Be Most Carefully Selected, However.

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION GIVEN FOR PORTABLE SET

Much Care Must Be Taken to Assure Successful Erection by Homemade-Set Builder

This is the first of two construction articles on the six tube completely self contained portable receiver described in yesterday's issue. The homemade set builder, starting in to construct this set is undertaking a rather large sized job, but with careful, slow work the set should prove a good one.

The case of the portable set is composed of three-eighth-inch veneer, glued and fastened in such a manner as to make it exceedingly strong. The severe handling and abuse to which a receiver of this type is usually subjected necessitates the use of a well-constructed case, exceptionally neat and yet of sturdy construction. The cover is secured to the case by three brass hinges. A small brass lock keeps the cover in place when the set is in a closed position. In the illustration will be noted a piece of black canvas extending from the aerial and cover in a 90-degree position when being operated in the open position.

Fabric Cover
The completed case is covered with the highest grade of fabric obtainable. This is attached by means of a good waterproof glue. All corners are covered with heavy strips of leather sewed in place. After the case has been covered with the fabricoid five holes are cut away for mounting panel instruments. A leather carrying handle of suitable proportions should be mounted as shown.

Shallow metal cups of such a diameter as to be easily forced into the holes are next put into place. The writer has found that the tops of small paint cans are almost identical to the cups used by the manufacturer, and also that covers of a correct diameter are easily procurable and serve the purpose very nicely. The potentiometer mounted alongside the condenser, the radio-frequency filament rheostat, the push button, and the condenser vernier should have holes through their centers sufficiently large to accommodate the various shafts.

A bakelite mounting strip is next constructed. This strip mounts in the upper side of the case and upon it are mounted the various controls. The potentiometer mounted alongside the condenser, the radio-frequency filament rheostat, the push button, and the condenser vernier should have holes through their centers sufficiently large to accommodate the various shafts.

knobs and pointer are the only externally mounted controls. A rheostat which controls the filament brilliancy of the detector and audio-amplifier is shown located between the switch and the radio-frequency rheostat. This is mounted on the interior of the case, and is used but very seldom, its only use being to compensate for any drop in the filament voltage.

A 15-plate condenser having a capacity of .00035 mfd. is used.

Mounting of Tubes
The sockets are mounted in gangs of three on their microphone-proofs. In the construction of this instrument it is not advisable to attempt the construction of such sockets, as there are a number of UV-199 rubber-cushioned sockets on the market which will serve the purpose very nicely. The best possible radio-frequency transformers should be used. Both first and second stages of audio-amplification employ 3½-to-1 transformers.

The jack shown directly above the second stage audio-transformer merely affords a means of using an external loud speaker.

As shown in the wiring diagram, the self-contained speaker is merely cut out of use when a plug is inserted in the jack. By this means, provision is made for using a larger external speaker, should it be desired to do so.

Specification of Loop
Reference to the detail drawing will give all the data required for the construction of the loop. The winding consists of 24 turns of No. 16 Litz wire, 12 turns being wound on either side of the frame.

The frame should be constructed of a good class of lumber such as mahogany. In the process of winding be sure that the wire is drawn tight, otherwise the first few turns applied will loosen when the last few are being placed on the frame. Eight small brass pieces, as shown, are used to clamp the various sides of the loop securely.

Two 8-32 screws are fastened in the wooden loop frame and after the bakelite cover (which has two holes drilled to accommodate the screws) is in place, two metal washers are slipped over these. These are held in place by the two thumbnuts.

Two one-eighth-inch holes, approximately 1 inch apart, should be drilled in the lower right-hand corner of the panel as a means of bringing out the leads of the loop.

Loop Construction Shown

11½"

BAKELITE FLUSH WITH WOOD ON ENDS

12 TURNS OF WIRE ON EITHER SIDE

BRASS PLATES ON BOTH SIDES OF LOOP

BAKELITE STRIPS

ENDS OF LOOP HELD BY CLIPS

BAKELITE OR HARD RUBBER STRIP TO BE MOUNTED INSIDE COVER

DETAILS OF LOOP TO SET

This Gives the Detail of the Small Loop, Which is Fastened into the Lid of the Suitcase, Acting as the Antenna.

Radio Programs

For Friday, September 5

No happier title for its program could have been chosen by KDKA on this occasion than the one selected, "All Sorts Program." Most of the undignified musical instruments are included. It starts with a kazoo symphony, one of these "tissue-paper-on-a-comb" affairs, followed by a saxophone band, which should help to relieve whatever the kazoo operators do.

Then comes a jew's-harp quintet. We have never heard more than one jew's-harp at a time, and to hear five of them should produce some heterodyne effects unequalled by a neighborhood of radiating receivers. This is followed by a musical saw act. These are really quite good when played properly. They have organ recital, a grange talk, the premier sweet potatol. Quite a title and yet his name is not given. A "sweet potato," by the way, is an ocarina. To close, a xylophone team is present. Surely an "all sorts" program.

WBZ will broadcast a talk on tires. With the great popularity of the balloon tire many new points of interest on tires for the consumer have been brought about. WGY will radio the General Electric band from its plant at Pittsfield, Mass., where it will be remembered, the 2,000,000-volt discharge of perfectly controlled "artificial lightning" was produced last year. This will be followed by a short drama, "Uncle." WLS will give us their regular early evening organ recital, a grange talk, the Isham Jones' Orchestra and a radio play.

Radio Program Features

FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 5

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (317 Meters)

5 p. m.—Dinner concert by the WBZ Trio, from the Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield.

8:30 p. m.—"Tires," by Harold Martin. Current book review by David C. Burr of the Court Square Book Store.

6:30 p. m.—Bedtime story.

9 p. m.—Recital by Joseph Murray, pianist.

9:30 p. m.—Dance music by the Copley-Plaza Orchestra under the direction of W. Edward Boyle.

10 p. m.—Concert by the WBZ Trio and Mrs. Charles Weston, soprano.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—Program by Pittsfield (Mass.) General Electric Band. Address by C. C. Chesney.

10:30 p. m.—Safety talk by C. E. Hill.

10:40 p. m.—Radio dramat, "Uncle," presented by the WGY Players.

WJZ, Radio Corp. of America, New York City (440 Meters)

7 p. m.—Lafayette Hotel Orchestra.

8 p. m.—Wall Street Journal review.

8:30 p. m.—Local Current Topics, William H. Allen.

10:30 p. m.—Harold Stern's Belletaire Towers Orchestra.

WEAF, American Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City (495 Meters)

5 p. m.—Dinner music, May Singl

Breen and Her Synopators: Kathleen Stewart, Harry Hock and Larry Jerome, popular entertainers. Guy Hunter, entertainer. B. Fisher and Company, Pa. (183 Meters)

WOL, L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J. (485 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Man in the Moon" stories.

7 p. m.—George Perry, tenor, and Russell Blumstein, pianist, in a joint recital.

WDAF, L. Bamberger & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (355 Meters)

Dance music by the Benson Chicago Orchestra, and Charles Fry and his orchestra.

8:30 p. m.—The Emmett Welch Minstrel.

WCAE, Kaufman & Baer, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.

7:30 p. m.—Uncle Kayser.

8:30 p. m.—Musical program.

KDKA, Westinghouse, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (482 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Paul E. Fleeger, from the Cameo Motion Picture Theatre, Pittsburgh.

6:30 p. m.—"Listen to the adventures of Tom Thumb, radio children."

8 p. m.—Concert, "All Sorts Program" presented by the Kazoo Symphony, the V. and X. Saxophone Band, the Jews Harp Quintet, "The Musical Saw," the Radio's premier sweet potatol and the Edgar Thompson xylophonists.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WLS, Sears-Roebuck, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Tatish Emerson, organist.

6:45 p. m.—Glenn Bowell and Ford Rush.

7:45 p. m.—Isham Jones' Hotel Sherman College Inn Orchestra.

7:20 p. m.—Helen Lightfoot, mezzo-soprano of Gary.

7:45 p. m.—Lullaby time, Glenn Rowland and Ford Rush, A Dreamland Voyage.

9 p. m.—Farm program: Carpenter and Ingram; "The Harmony Girls"; weekly market review of dairy products; talk, "The Mission of the Orange," by Herman Inde; talk by Jesse Newman, State Master, Columbus Ind.; "John Timepiece," series, E. G. Tilden, Prairie Farmer, Chicago.

10 p. m.—Isham Jones' Orchestra.

10:30 p. m.—Radio play, direction of H. D. Sandler.

KYW, Westinghouse, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert.

6:30 p. m.—Program from KYW's studio.

7:20 p. m.—Speeches under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

8 p. m.—Revue.

WMAQ, Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (445 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Hotel LaSalle Orchestra.

8 p. m.—Nature study club by Barnett Harris.

8:15—Weekly Wide-Awake Club program by Mrs. Frances M. Ford.

WOS, State Marketing Bureau, Jefferson City, Mo. (441 Meters)

8 p. m.—Address by George A. Pickens, general secretary of the Missouri Association.

8:30 p. m.—Address by a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

8:50 p. m.—Variety musical program.

KSD, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. (444 Meters)

7 p. m.—Concert by Aberg's Concert Ensemble, Arne Arnesen, violinist.

8:30 p. m.—Address by Lieutenant Colonel Clendenen.

WHAS, Courier-Journal, Times, Louisville, Ky. (460 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Concert under the auspices of Mrs. Clarence Schindler, New Albany, Ind. Soprano solo: Miss Myrtle George

INTEREST IN N. Y. EXHIBIT MOUNTS

Many European Financiers to Attend Metropolitan Radio Fair

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The First Radio World's Fair to be held under the direction of Messrs. James F. Kerr and U. J. Herrmann in Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-Ninth Regiment Armory here, Sept. 22 to 28, is rapidly assuming an international importance which promises to make it an epochal event in the history of radio.

At least 12 important European and American financiers will begin extensive surveys of the wireless field, and if they are duly impressed with the commercial possibilities scores of able inventors and manufacturers who are now handicapped by a lack of capital will soon find themselves in a position to expand.

For the past two months a small army of scenic artists, carpenters and electricians have been at work on the booths and decorations for the big show. General Manager Kerr, who is an expert in the radio field, has an extensive experience, always insures against last-minute delays through constructional mistakes, by contracting for the delivery of all equipment two weeks before the opening date.

The directors of the F. R. W. F. have made elaborate preparations for the convenience of radio jobbers and dealers, who are coming to the exposition in large numbers from all parts of the world.

In addition to making business appointments and furnishing advance information pertaining to the "offerings" of the various exhibitors and "vendors" of the wholesale buyers, the "Jobbers and Dealers' Bureau" will also act as a general information depot for all who attend the coming fair. New York hotel accommodations can be booked through the Bureau, which will also supply information regarding almost everything in the metropolitan district to all who apply. There will be no charge for the service.

Two hours per day—from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.—will be set aside for the exclusive transaction of business between exhibitors and dealers. The exposition will not be opened to the public until 1 o'clock each day.

A. R. R. L. APPROVES USE OF ESPERANTO

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29.—After a two years' survey of the international language situation the American Radio Relay League, with headquarters in Hartford, has decided in favor of Esperanto as its official international auxiliary language, this action having been taken by the American Radio Relay League.

In presenting Esperanto to its members the directors of the American Radio Relay League issued a statement, of which the following is a part:

"In thus adopting and recommending Esperanto, the American Radio Relay League wishes it to be understood clearly that it does not regard that language in its present form as necessarily the one which should come to be the world-wide auxiliary language of the great nations of the world. We believe that it is essential to the eventual success of an international language that such a language of this kind become a world-wide working vehicle of expression, after which authorized agencies can make such rectifications as may then seem desirable. We believe that our members can and should have the expectation that it will be one of the factors taken into account in the formation of an eventual international auxiliary language, if not indeed the chief support thereof."

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Radio Dept. Store, Seattle, Wash. (465 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Concert by the Howe College Music, James Hamilton Howe, president.

KGW, Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (495 Meters)

3:30 p. m.—Woman's program.

10:30 p. m.—Hoot Owls.

KRL, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (468 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Aeolian organ recital.

8 p. m.—Marguerite Zender, coloratura soprano.

9 p. m.—Program from studio.

10 p. m.—Wendell Hall and others.

11 p. m.—Ambassador Hotel Orchestra.

KJH, Times-Mirror, Los Angeles, Calif. (465 Meters)

12:30 p. m.—Program of music.

2:30 p. m.—Miss Bess Daniels, pianist.

3 p. m.—Art Hickman's Concert Orchestra.

6:30 p. m.—Children's program.

8 p. m.—Program presented by the Paul G. Hoffman Co., Inc.

RADIO AIDS NAVIGATION

Great interest is being taken in Canada in the matter of radio aids to navigation, and considerable progress has been made in this direction, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. There are now in operation in Canada six radio beacons, which is more than in any other country except the United States. Another radio beacon also is soon to be established in Canada. There are in operation seven radio compass stations on shore.

195. I have built the three-tube reflex for which you give the hook-up in your June 3 issue, using the two special transformers described in an earlier issue. I am using UV199 tubes. I get signals faintly if I turn the tubes way up, but I find that I can take the crystal detector out of the circuit and the signals continue to come in without any change in tone or volume. Evidently one of the tubes is acting as a rectifier and I have been unable to correct this condition. Can you tell me what the matter and what is the remedy? I have inserted a tickler coil in the plate circuit of the first tube and a grid leak from the grid to the filament. In the way shown in your single-tube regenerative reflex, and secured some increase in volume, but just as before, I can leave the crystal circuit open and get the same signals. Any advice which you can give on this trouble would certainly be appreciated.—E. H. Beloit, Wis.

ANS.—Concerning the rectification taking place with the crystal removed from the circuit, this is noticeable in practice only when the set is in operation. The primary may help increase the signal strength. We were more than ready to go to your experience in using a tickler coil and resistance. It certainly makes a circuit "perk up" when used properly. Test all your circuits for broken connections. Let us hear of your results.

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QUESTIONS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET NEW YORK CURB

(Quotations to 1:45 p. m.)

INDUSTRIALS

TRADING IN SECURITIES RESTRICTED

Stock Market Has Holiday Appearance Tone Is Irregular

Considerable irregularity developed at the opening of today's New York stock market, with trading again restricted by the absence of many operators over the Labor Day holiday.

Congoleum advanced a point on announcement that the recent merger would not involve any new stock offering. Union Tank Car dropped a point. U. S. Steel common and American Can opened fractionally higher.

Price movements continued mixed although the main trend appeared to be upward. Heavy selling of the Pennsylvania issues, which lost about 2 points each, reflected speculative disappointment over the earnings for the first six months.

There was a good demand for the steel shares with U. S. Steel common, G. I. States, and Republic Steel. Fuel moving up a point or more.

American Ice, which was weak yesterday, snapped back 3 points and the Pressed Steel Car shares climbed 2 points.

Frisco preferred, U. S. East Iron Pipe, American and International Radiator moved up a point or more. Foreign exchange rates held steady with trading quiet, pending the London Reichsbank's vote on the London agreement on the Dawes plan.

Two-Sided Market The morning market was a two-sided affair. Further selling of the Pennsylvania issues carried them down 4 points. While the company earned \$2.93 a share in the first half of the year, Wall Street expected that the net would approximate \$4 a share for the full year's dividend requirements in that period.

Steady accumulation was noted in the baking issues, Loos-Wiles advancing 3 points and Cushman breaking through to a new 1924 top.

The Maxwell Motor issue and North American Company also established new peak prices. Early strength of the steel and copper shares was in anticipation of heavy orders from the large railroads.

Frisco preferred moved up 2 points, but Rock Island was heavy. American Ice extended its early gain to 4 points, and Pressed Steel Car to 5 points.

Call money again renewed at 2 percent. The decline in the Pan-Americans was halted in mid-afternoon, and buying of other stocks was of a more diversified character. Anaconda, Marine preferred, Mack Trucks, International Harvester, American Hide & Leather preferred, Canadian Pacific, St. Paul preferred, and Atlantic Coast Line joining the upward movement.

Gains in the previously strong shares were largely extended. American Can, United States Cast Iron Pipe, Gulf States Steel, and Congoleum getting up 2 to 3 points, and General Electric 5 1/2.

French Bonds Up Brisk rallies in French bonds following passage by the German Reichstag of the bill assuring acceptance of the Dawes program, enlivened bond trading in the United States.

Speculative interest advanced to points, with the Seine scoring a gain of almost 8.

This development caused a better feeling in other sections of the list, as the bond experts have indicated that the bond market is becoming largely by preparations to put the Dawes plan into effect, hinging on quotations of the German loan.

Speculative interest advanced fractionally higher on the early dealings, and Wilson & Company convertible bonds continued their recovery.

Money Market Current quotations follow: Call money—Boston New York 3 1/2. Overcall paper—2 1/4 to 3 1/4. Treasury—4 1/4 to 4 1/2. Customers' call—4 1/4 to 4 1/2. Individ. cus. coll. loans—4 1/4 to 4 1/2.

Today's Previous Bar silver in London—24 1/2 to 24 3/4. Bar gold in London—92 1/2 to 92 3/4. Mexican—100 to 100 1/2. Canadian ex. dis. (%)—par.

Clearing House Figures Exchanges—Boston New York \$50,000,000 \$91,000,000. Balances—July 31, 1924, \$22,000,000 \$30,000,000. Aug. 31, 1924, \$22,000,000 \$30,000,000. F. R. bank credit—21,559,862 62,000,000.

Acceptance Market Spot, Boston Delivery Prime Eligible Banks—Under 30 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 30 to 60 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 60 to 90 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 90 to 120 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 120 to 150 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 150 to 180 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 180 to 210 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 210 to 240 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 240 to 270 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 270 to 300 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 300 to 330 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 330 to 360 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 360 to 390 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 390 to 420 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 420 to 450 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 450 to 480 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 480 to 510 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 510 to 540 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 540 to 570 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 570 to 600 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 600 to 630 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 630 to 660 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 660 to 690 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 690 to 720 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 720 to 750 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 750 to 780 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 780 to 810 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 810 to 840 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 840 to 870 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 870 to 900 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 900 to 930 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 930 to 960 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 960 to 990 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 990 to 1020 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1020 to 1050 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1050 to 1080 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1080 to 1110 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1110 to 1140 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1140 to 1170 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1170 to 1200 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1200 to 1230 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1230 to 1260 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1260 to 1290 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1290 to 1320 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1320 to 1350 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1350 to 1380 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1380 to 1410 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1410 to 1440 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1440 to 1470 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1470 to 1500 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1500 to 1530 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1530 to 1560 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1560 to 1590 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1590 to 1620 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1620 to 1650 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1650 to 1680 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1680 to 1710 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1710 to 1740 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1740 to 1770 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1770 to 1800 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1800 to 1830 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1830 to 1860 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1860 to 1890 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1890 to 1920 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1920 to 1950 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1950 to 1980 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 1980 to 2010 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2010 to 2040 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2040 to 2070 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2070 to 2100 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2100 to 2130 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2130 to 2160 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2160 to 2190 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2190 to 2220 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2220 to 2250 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2250 to 2280 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2280 to 2310 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2310 to 2340 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2340 to 2370 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2370 to 2400 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2400 to 2430 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2430 to 2460 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2460 to 2490 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2490 to 2520 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2520 to 2550 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2550 to 2580 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2580 to 2610 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2610 to 2640 days—2 1/4 to 2 1/2. 2640 to 2670 days—2 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BIG GROWTH BY CITY OF SYDNEY

Wilson Receivership Affected Feeds—Prices—Sheep—Hogs—Cattle—Easier

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (Special).—The cattle market has been in a demoralized condition since the week, due largely to the receivership of Wilson & Co. and to the interruption of buying by that packing firm for a day upward and better kind of offer to the bank to finance further purchases.

The receipts have been very liberal and too large for the outlet. They were mostly from the West. Conditions in the latter part of the week were much more improved in the market than results of the week.

Heavy cattle are hard to sell, the plain grades going at \$8.50/\$9.50 as much as \$1 lower than 10 days ago, and the better kind of offers to 75 cents. Lightweight yearlings are steady to strong, a good class going at \$10¢/10.75. Grassers are slow at \$7.60/\$8.00, and \$6.50/\$7.00 common rangiers.

Fat heifers are taken at \$8.60, and a few calves cows at \$7.68. The bulk of the supply goes at \$14.77. Calves are steady, packers taking most of the vealers at \$12.75/\$13.50, and out-weighed coming up to \$14 for top selections.

There has been a fairly good ship-and-handling business, especially helped to give animation to the market, but packers have been slow to move, as they strongly resist the upward tendency of the market. Best hogs sell at \$10 and most of the 175 to 300-pound butchers go at \$9.60/\$10.00, with light-weight heavy at \$11-\$12. Old sheep meet with a slow demand at weaker prices, the best class of lightweight ewes being asked at \$5.60, and the plain heavy at \$4.50/\$5.

STOCK MARKET

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Journal of Management Education 30(6)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

When we look back over the five crowded years which separate us from the Peace Conference at Paris, it is easy to see how great an advance has been made. The whole Paris settlement rested on the assumption that the allied nations could continue to co-operate in peace as they had co-operated in war. The assumption proved unfounded. The first to draw out was the United States of America. Then for a time Mr. Lloyd George bestrode Europe like a colossus, calling conference after conference to try and straighten out the European complex. He failed, and France turned to M. Poincare to give it the reparations and the security which Mr. Lloyd George had been unable to secure. M. Poincare stood for independent action by France against Germany, with the result that the Lloyd George coalition fell and interallied unity completely disappeared.

Peacemaking in Europe

For eighteen months the policy of unlimited isolation replaced the policy of unlimited co-operation. The French army marched into the Ruhr and fomented separatism in the Rhineland. The British, suffering from acute unemployment, growled in indignation and fired protest after protest against M. Poincare's policy. The Germans attempted, by inflation and passive resistance, to escape the consequences of defeat and to evade their liabilities under the Treaty of Versailles. The United States, enjoying great internal prosperity, stood loftily aloof. But the hopes of the isolationists were never realized. The European problem would no more yield to the gospel of every nation for itself and the devil take the hindmost, than it had yielded to the somewhat unthinking optimism of the era of victory.

So the tide turned once more. The first sign was the revival, under the stimulus of Mr. Lloyd George's American tour, of Mr. Hughes' offer that the United States would join in an inquiry into the economic aspect of Europe's difficulties. The second was the conversion of M. Poincare to this idea as it became clear that the Ruhr occupation was failing to produce reparations and the separatist movement was collapsing. The third was the willingness of the German Government to co-operate, once the effects of passive resistance in producing the collapse of the mark had been seen. Thus was the Dawes committee brought into being. Three other events, however, took place before the situation was ripe for action. The first was the advent of the Labor Government to power in England. The second was the defeat of M. Poincare at the French elections and the Premiership of M. Herriot. And the third was the election of a new German Parliament, more nationalistic, it is true, than the first, but in a much better position to speak for the Nation than the discredited assembly which it replaced.

At length, some two months ago, the whole cumbrous machinery for what might be called limited international co-operation was ready to function once more. The vicissitudes of the London Conference and the formal results are known to the world. They need not be restated here. It is the moral results that matter most, and they are very considerable. The ignorant optimism of 1919 has disappeared. So has the policy of isolation. M. Herriot has finally thrown over the harsh and violent policy of M. Poincare, and has taken great risks for the sake of establishing a better understanding with Germany. The German delegates, in acquiescing in the occupation of the Ruhr for a further year, have shown that they, too, are learning to understand other peoples' difficulties as well as their own. The United States, while retaining its attitude of constitutional detachment, has, in fact, thrown its whole weight into trying to promote compromise and agreement. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, discarding both the dramatic and the argumentative methods of his predecessors, has won a real victory for his policy of patient good will and moderation.

If the spirit and the methods of the London Conference can be maintained, there is hope of still more progress in the future. For it must be remembered that the results so far achieved are only a beginning. Some of the most formidable snags have not yet been reached. It is by no means certain that the Dawes plan will give, in practice, the reparation results which are expected. The problem of French security has still to be solved. No final settlement can be reached without a reconsideration of the whole question of interallied indebtedness. And there is the vast problem of the limitation of armaments and of permanent international co-operation for peace, through the League of Nations or otherwise. A good start has been made, none the less. The demon of international suspicion and self-centeredness has been in some measure exorcised. The spirit of Christian peacemaking has at last been given its place at the conference table of the nations, and the results are for all to see.

Of the many objects to which one may devote a lifetime, perhaps hardly another will seem funnier to most people than the serious study of humor. Yet the pursuit may attract a savant. At the recent meeting at Toronto of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, grave men listened with interest to the report of such a study, of which, one is tempted to say, the crowning achievement was the authoritative establishment of the hat as the funniest of all known objects. Clothing is not essentially funny—but the hat! the hat! Humorous appreciation of it begins early.

A Savant Seriously Studies Humor

To a small child, according to the professor's long and careful investigation of childish laughter, nothing is funnier than a big man

wearing a small hat, except, perchance, a small man wearing a big one. As is well known, a hat blown off delights all ages. Away goes the hat. After it goes the man—unless, as the professor must have observed, he is an uncommonly self-possessed man who has learned by experience or observation that if he stands still somebody will chase his hat for him. And here is something for a savant to ponder. Is it politeness that impels a man to chase another man's hat? Or is it something more primitive, an unsuspected instinct for the chase, called into activity by the sight of the fleeing object, and remaining unrecognized even as he pantingly restores the hat to its owner. The question goes deep, and one may suspect that it cannot be answered. Some people are just naturally so much more polite than others, and some people so much more primitive.

This savant has examined "tens of thousands of jokes of school children," both American and English, a devotion to knowledge which would seem almost impossible to any savant with a sense of humor himself. Thus he has found that very young children get their fun through visual perception, and are stirred to innocent merriment by the vigorous kind of humor that has come to be called "slapstick." At the age of seven they begin finding fun in an "elementary playing with words." At the age of eight they take pleasure in riddles. Then, too, a feeling of individual superiority begins to assert itself, and the mistakes of younger children make merry the eight-year-olds. Little girls laugh at the stupidity of little boys, but little boys do not laugh at the stupidity of little girls. One wonders why. Are little girls so much less stupid, or little boys so much more polite? Broadly speaking, thinks the professor, American children respond more readily to the humor of exaggeration, and English children to the humor of the smart retort.

But when these little ones are grown to manhood and womanhood, the savant finds that national environment, rather than any real difference in the sense of humor, differentiates the mirth of Britons and Americans. An American baby brought up in England would become a true Englishman in his idea of a joke; an English-born baby brought up in the United States would become typically American. "The appreciation of a humorous situation," says the professor, "depends upon the type and extent of culture of the individual." It is a conclusion, some may think, that he might also have arrived at by experimenting with selected jokes in the little cosmos composed of himself and those other humans with whom he comes in contact. With the same joke, he would get quite different results, according to the type and extent of culture of those to whom he presented it. He would, of course, number his jokes for the purpose of record, and select victims with whose type and extent of culture he was familiar.

Meantime it is good to know that humor becomes steadily more humane. Misfortune creates less mirth than it used to—except, always, the comparatively slight misfortune of losing the hat.

Whether Mr. Henry Ford is to be accepted as an authority on social evolution may well be questioned. He has contributed much, however, to changing conditions in American life. His justly celebrated "flivvers," the ten million of which was recently manufactured and set on a pedestal of honor, have done more than any other one factor since the invention of railways to break down parochial boundaries, and to unify thought and habits of life in American communities. They may not have brought the farm to town, but they certainly have brought the farmer. They have enabled the workingman to live at a considerable distance from the scene of his daily toil, and it is still one of the marvels of European observers in the United States to witness bricklayers and mill hands going to their work in their own automobiles. But curiously enough, the enormous multiplication of automobiles, and the ease and cheapness with which great distances are covered in them, has not in the slightest degree checked the congestion of the great cities. The slums have grown more populous just as this practical method of escaping slum conditions has been made available to mankind.

Mr. Ford visages a complete reversal of this condition. In an interview the other day he asserted that the next social phenomenon which we would observe would be the break-up of cities. The prediction accords with his own industrial policies. He has long been known as a proponent of the practice of taking small industries out of cities and into rural districts. For example, he has been diligent in discovering water power in farming districts and utilizing it for the manufacture of small parts of his automobiles, in order that farm labor otherwise idle in winter might be employed thus usefully. It is his opinion that this decentralization of manufacturing interests is going to increase until the present tendency of the factories to group themselves in great populous centers will be checked, and workingmen enabled to live at once near their work and in the more healthful conditions of the smaller towns and villages.

It is a cheering vision which Mr. Ford presents. He does not apparently accompany it with the promise of garden cities such as great manufacturers in England have been establishing with varying degrees of success. He bases his theory entirely upon economic conditions, and does not complicate it with considerations of benevolence or welfare work. As today the great city affords the most difficult and almost insoluble problems of government and of sociology, any factors that will contribute toward the wider distribution of population and the decentralization of industry may be applauded. It may be noted that in his interview Mr. Ford failed to give public consideration, at any rate, to the part that railroad transportation bears in compelling manufacturers to seek central

points. How much the development of transportation by motor vans may serve to neutralize this force is yet to be determined. How much, too, can be effected by a reform in railroad policy, is a matter worthy of discussion. We think that Mr. Ford has raised a question that should be of widespread interest, and most people will hope that what he declares to be an irresistible trend of social evolution may prove to be as powerful and as inevitable as he asserts.

Complaint is made in behalf of an organization in Washington, D. C., called the National Federation of Federal Employees, that those who serve the Government in minor capacities are so grossly underpaid that their efficiency is lessened because of the worries incident to the precarious existence they are forced to lead. The somewhat startling statement is made that many of these employees actually do not get sufficient food. One can hardly imagine such a condition existing in the wealthy capital city of a prosperous nation, and yet the bald assertion is made without qualification and with circumstantial assurance of its truthfulness.

Economically considered, the problem is a rather simple one, after all. The pay received by government clerks in the several departments was never overly generous. In former years, when rents and commodity prices were low, comparatively speaking, positions in the federal service were eagerly sought and held almost in perpetuity. In course of time civil-service rules assured to those appointed to these posts a continued tenure, and it is proverbial that those who were regarded as the fortunate holders of what many declared to be sinecures never resigned. But new economic conditions have changed all this. Even a sinecure, if the compensation attached to it does not assure a living, is not desirable.

It was announced in June last by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor, that the cost of living was 69.1 per cent above the cost in the year 1913. To offset this it is shown that those who work for the Government in these capacities receive, even with their monthly bonus of \$20, but 15 per cent more than their pre-war wages. It is a matter of public knowledge that these employees were not overpaid in the years before the war. It is not difficult to imagine their economic condition now, with living costs advanced practically 70 per cent, and with so slight an advance in wages which were low to begin with.

There are some 60,000 of these employees in Washington alone. Many of them are men or women with dependents. Outside of Washington there are, it is estimated, some 200,000 more workers in the federal service who are paid at practically the same rate of wages. The indictment is one which demands an answer from the American people. It is not enough to say that those in these positions sought them, and that they should take the consequences. The presumption is, until the contrary is proved, that the work they perform is necessary in the administration of governmental affairs. If it is, and if they are performing it to the best of their ability, they are entitled to fair pay and just treatment at the hands of those they serve.

Editorial Notes

An interesting outcome of the nomination for Governor of Texas of Mrs. James E. Ferguson, wife of the former Governor who was dismissed in disgrace, is the resignation from the Democratic National Committee of Thomas B. Love, member for that State. Mr. Love declares that "it is the duty of every good citizen, regardless of all considerations of party loyalty, and of all other considerations, to leave nothing undone that legitimately may be done to prevent the restoration of Fergusonism to power." The revolt of this veteran leader is symptomatic. The utterly unfit nomination, effected by a union of discredited political leaders in Texas with opponents of the Klan, merits just such rebuke. It will be a good thing for Texas, and for the Democratic Party of Texas, if out of this issue should come a complete demonstration of the willingness of Democrats there to subordinate party regularity to considerations of good government and political sanity.

The activities of certain western towns which are filling their water supply with drugs to avert alleged epidemics arouses the ridicule of British journalists. The Manchester Guardian, for example, comments thus tunefully on the dosing of the people of Rochester with iodine in the city water:

I do not live in Rochester, in Rochester, in Rochester, I do not live in Rochester, and, on the whole, I'm glad. For there, with gay impunity, They take the opportunity To dose the whole community. Let one or two "feel bad."

According to an item in a friendly newspaper, Louis A. Coolidge, at a political meeting last night, "condemned the Ku Klux Klan, the Johnson Immigration Law, the Anti-Saloon League, the Eighteenth Amendment, and the Volstead Act." By some oversight, his condemnation of the Child Labor Amendment was ignored. A vigorous condemnor is Mr. Coolidge. Considering the fact that the legislation he condemns was effected by Republican votes, one wonders if he should not seek his nomination for the United States Senate from some other party—if one could be found in consonance with his views.

Statistics now available show that the production of dyes in the United States reached the record total of 93,667,524 pounds in 1923. When this encouraging figure is compared with the 6,619,729 pounds produced in 1914, the truth of the claim that the United States is asserting its chemical freedom from Germany becomes increasingly apparent.

Efficiency and Low Wage Scales

A Government Tries Housekeeping

By STANLEY HIGH

MOSCOW, July 22.—Strictly speaking, the Soviet Government is not in business—it is business. In the cities of the country what business there is, almost all of it, is carried on as government enterprise. Thus in Moscow, the bank presidents and the tramcar conductors, the butcher, the baker, the candle-stick maker, are government employees. One buys cheese in a government store, patronizes a government barber, sends collars to a government laundry—at 40 cents a collar; attends a government theater, and lives in a government house, with government officials on hand to keep an eye on the efficiency of one's housekeeping.

Moscow's housekeeping enterprise, in fact, has run into a rather serious snag of late. To give an account of the difficulties will require a certain amount of explanation. The Moscow Soviet, of course, owns all of Moscow's houses. A few of these have been sold or rented, or given to government institutions. The remainder are in the hands of the municipal authorities.

Those authorities have devised a most ingenious scheme for house management. There are few detached houses in the city, most dwellings being of the apartment house type. In each house, accordingly, the Government has set up a house committee. Members of this committee are chosen by the citizen residents of the house. It is, therefore, a democratic body, and is usually a socially useful occupation. But Soviet democracy is hardly so unalloyed as the system indicates. Previous to the voting for this committee the Communist Party members, resident in the house, frame up a slate of acceptable candidates. The voting is usually a foregone conclusion. There have been some revolts. But the housing

shortage is altogether too acute to lead the average non-Communist to risk a vote against the party nominees.

The house committee, thus chosen, is given all of the functions which normally fall to the lot of the owner or tenant. The rents are collected and the taxes paid by the committee; the committee passes upon the desirability of tenants; it keeps the building in repair and has a watchful eye upon the activities of the residents. Buildings which are in possession of a particular institution or government department for the housing of its employees usually have a commandant who carries on the functions of the committee.

Under this system the way of the tenant is hard. It is especially hard if he is not a Communist; and much harder if he is a trader, or, by misfortune, of bourgeois birth, is not engaged in any of the "creative and socially useful occupations," on the basis of which Soviet citizenship is established. Floor space is rationed out, by the cubic foot, to the city's inhabitants, and no one is allowed to exceed the ration. Slight concessions are made to certain professional people who may require additional study room.

Recently Moscow has been in a turmoil because of the so-called "proletarianization" of the city's dwellings. Workers—members of the privileged class of present-day Russia—have been ordered to leave their comfortable accommodations. These accommodations have been found at the expense of the bourgeois element and the great class of unfortunate who are outcast because they are traders—merchants, storekeepers and all middlemen—who are not engaged in the socially useful occupations. The consequent evictions have worked great hardship.

Another factor makes the situation more unsatisfactory. Many of the largest and finest apartment houses in the city are in the hands of certain government departments. In them the employees of the department are given rooms at greatly reduced rates—a concession which helps to compensate for none too adequate salaries. Now the order is going forth that all those who because of changing positions and shifting of work are no longer in the employ of the particular department which holds the house must evacuate. Non-government employees are faced with the serious difficulty of finding rooms elsewhere. Employees of other government departments have made strenuous protest, with the result that one finds different departments carrying out reciprocal measures against each other. If employees of the Department of Foreign Affairs, for instance, are threatened with eviction from a house that is run by the National Economic Council, notice is served on the Economic Council that, if the threat is carried out, the Council employees will be summarily evicted from the houses operated for those who work in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

From the workers' point of view, of course, housing conditions now are much better than in pre-revolutionary days. A pre-war factory worker, who is now in a high position in the councils of the trade-unions, told me yesterday of her own experience with pre-revolutionary conditions. Several families in the factory-owned dormitories were obliged to use one room. A bed for each family was the customary space ration, the mother and young children occupying it while the father and the older children slept beneath it on the floor. This description might be considered the exaggerated account of an enthusiastic Communist, were it not confirmed by the testimony of many investigators who studied pre-war Russian industry.

Now, in comparison, the workers' quarters are quite commodious. They have moved out of the slum districts into the better sections of the city. Workers cannot, on any account, be put out of their homes. A measure of protection is provided for those who are unemployed.

It is too soon, doubtless, to pass judgment on this effort to raise the standard of living. As for business in general, the workers' quarters acquaintance here who set forth in search of a cobbler who could put half-soles on a pair of shoes. He found the cobbler, learned that his charge for the job amounted to \$10, and returned, convinced of the advantages of private industry. And one can say, without fear of contradiction, that 40 cents is much more than the laundering of a white collar is worth.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the publisher responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Tax Reduction and Tax Reform

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: In your editorial of Aug. 15, referring to President Coolidge's speech of acceptance, you state: "The President is upon surer ground when he touches the subject of taxation." After reading "that portion of his address which deals with this topic of vital importance," as you suggest, it seems that the President is not on such very sure ground after all, although his opinion may be in keeping with a common misconception of the nature of a just tax. His desire is laudable when he states: "I want the people of America to be able to work less for the Government and more for themselves. I want them to have the reward of their own industry." He refers to "a condition under which the earnings of the people can be kept by the people," but does not point out how this is to be or should be done.

It is regrettable that the President should have made this statement: "When the Government effects a new economy it grants everybody a life pension with which to raise the standard of living. It increases the value of everybody's property and raises the scale of everybody's wages." This would be true if land were free, but so long as our present land policy continues all benefits of the Government will go directly into increased land values, and it is the land owner only whose scale of wages will be increased. Under the present policy Government economy, with reduction in taxes on land, increases the cost of land on which to build houses, factories, stores, etc., to raise crops, and to mine coal, etc. The President continues: "I want further tax reduction and more tax reform. . . . But if the method of taxation is not sound, disaster will follow, reaching even to financial panic." The method of taxation is more important than tax reduction. Tax reform is of no lasting benefit to all the people unless it is made more just or equitable. A reduction in the tax on land, improved methods of agriculture, increased demand for farm products, introduction of labor-saving machinery in manufacturing, better transportation facilities, etc., all make land more valuable.

In your editorial of July 31, under heading "Advances in Farm Prices," you refer to farms formerly selling at \$25 to \$30 an acre, now held at \$100 or \$150 an acre. You further state: "The farmer who buys at such a figure, mortgaging his equity for a major portion of the purchase price, finds it difficult to make both ends meet." It is getting so that the farmer no longer seeks to make a fortune in farming, but holds on, making a bare living at farming, in hopes of making a fortune through land speculation.

In your editorial of Aug. 14, under the heading "Burdensome Taxes on Industry," your summary is very significant: "In calling attention to what they consider the unfair taxation of their industry, the Fall River mill owners inevitably provoke the query: Why should productive industry in general be so heavily taxed? The question might better be: Why tax productive industry at all?"

The signs of the times are pointing to a more general acceptance of a wiser and a more just method of tax assessment. The proposal for New York City to pay for the extension of its subway system by levying a tax on the property directly benefited is a hopeful ground of the seed planted by Henry George over 40 years ago. The Commonwealth Land Party is upholding the true doctrine of a just tax and a tax reform with lasting benefit to all the people. It demands "that the full rent of land be collected by the Government in place of all direct and indirect taxes and that all buildings, machinery, implements and improvements on land, all industry, thrift and enterprise, all wages, salaries, incomes and every product of labor or intellect, be entirely exempt from taxation." Only upon the adoption of such a policy can we have "a condition under which the earnings of the people can be kept by the people."

Oak Lane, Pa. J. P. H.